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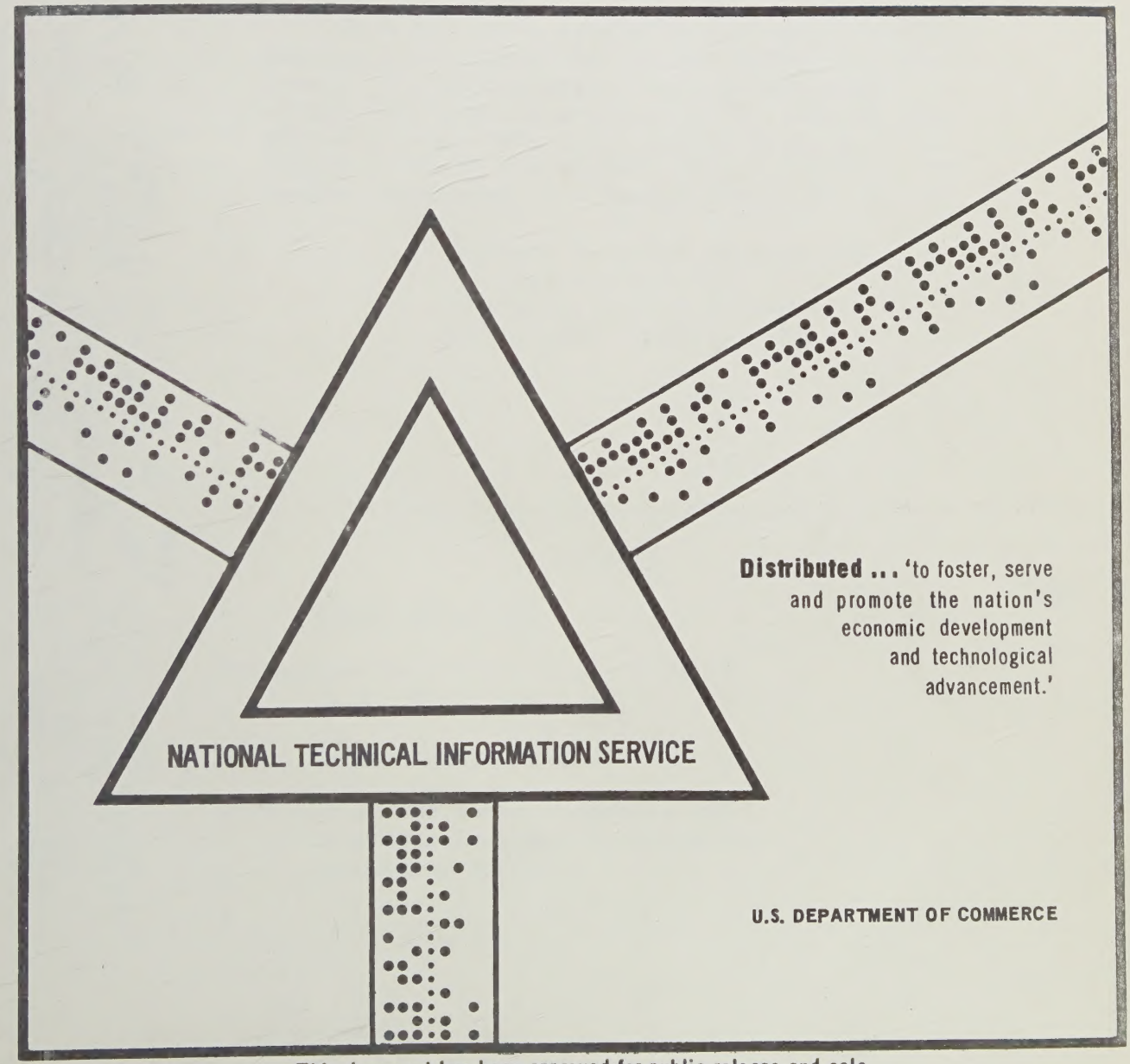
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****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY DISCIPLINE

Strengthen Party-Mindedness, Abide by Party Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao December 6, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, Dec. 5) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Strengthen discipline," the Party committee of Kwangsi Metallurgical Construction Company conscientiously carries out education in Party discipline for its members and enables them to continue to strengthen Party-mindedness, consciously abide by Party discipline, and insure the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since its establishment, the Party committee of this company has organized the whole body of its members to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on strengthening Party discipline conscientiously in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, so as to enable everyone to understand that Party discipline guarantees the upholding of centralized unity of the Party and implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If the leading members of a Party committee lack regard for Party discipline, they will not be in step with one another, the Party's centralized unity will be damaged, the fighting power of the Party will be weakened, and they will not be able to lead the broad masses of Party members and people in victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Because of this, they have diligently strengthened their mindfulness of discipline and consciously abided by Party discipline.

On the basis of the demand of the Party committee at the upper level, the Party committee of this company decided to transfer some manpower from various work districts for the construction of a major project at the beginning of this year. A member of the Party committee in charge of leadership work in one of the work districts feared that the transfer of a force for participation in the construction of this project might have an adverse effect on the work in his own work district, and consequently was not determined enough in executing the resolution of the Party committee of this company. Later, this member of the Party committee, on studying over again Chairman Mao's teaching "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," realized that when contradictions appeared between partial interest and overall interest, one must unconditionally subordinate partial

interest to overall interest. Failure to do so would violate Party discipline and result in damage to the cause of the revolution. After understanding was improved, he conscientiously carried out ideological mobilization among the cadres and workers of his own work district, and resolutely carried out the Party's decision. He also personally led more than 300 workers on a march of more than 500 li, arriving in time at the worksite of the major project to insure that work on this major project could start smoothly.

Holding himself up as a model and setting the pace in leading the "squad members" of the Party committee, the principal leading member of the Party committee of this company consciously upholds and abides by Party discipline. There was a time when, in tackling problems, the secretary of the Party committee of the company would not properly listen to the opinions of the committee members. In the education on Party discipline, he made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "One requirement of Party discipline is that the minority should submit to the majority," and profoundly realized that if he, as a secretary of the Party committee, could not consciously implement the Party's democratic centralism he would be running counter to the principle of the Party and violating Party discipline. From then on when presiding over Party work, he would set stern demands on himself, consciously submit to the collective leadership of the Party committee, consult with everybody on problems, always submit major issues to collective debate and never make his own decision arbitrarily.

Once the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the company called on him and investigated with him the problem of orientation regarding the production of the multiple-purpose processing plant of the company, this deputy secretary suggested that the multiple-purpose processing plant should take "manufacturing as the main line" to be "supplemented by maintenance and servicing." He thought that the suggestion had its merits, but felt that since this was a major issue, it must in accordance with Party principle be passed through collective discussion. Therefore he forwarded the view of the deputy secretary to the Party committee for discussion. At a meeting of the Party committee, many of the committee members were of the opinion that this view was inconsistent with the actual condition of the company and that the multiple-purpose processing plant should take "maintenance and servicing as the main line" to provide service for construction work, and on the basis of insuring the proper carrying out of maintenance and servicing, to try to manufacture as much as possible production equipment with which to arm itself. By means of this discussion, the Party committee passed a resolution based on the views of the majority. After the meeting, the secretary of the Party committee and the deputy secretary went together to the multiple-purpose processing plant to implement the decision of the Party committee and enabled new gains to be made in production in this plant. This year it has not only outstandingly fulfilled the task of maintaining and servicing the equipment of the whole company, but has also manufactured on its own a number of machines and equipment for its own use.

The Party committee of this company feels that the process of strengthening Party discipline and mindfulness is a process of struggle against various non-proletarian ideas and erroneous tendencies. When stepping

up education on Party discipline, the leading members pay attention to directing the members of the Party committee to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the light of their actual thinking, to criticize vigorously the reactionary theory of many centers, as well as the erroneous tendencies of sectarianism, liberalism and departmentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, and to develop active ideological struggle.

There was a time this year when individual members of the Party committee of this company who had strong views on some of the problems would not bring them out into the open but made their comments behind other people's back. In the light of this attitude, the Party committee organized everybody to study over again such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People" and "Combat Liberalism" and to develop active ideological struggle. By energetically remolding their world outlook, everybody overcame the unfavorable tendency toward liberalism, further strengthened the fighting power of the Party, invigorated the collective leadership of the Party committee and stimulated the development of revolution and production in the whole company.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Give Play to the Style of Modesty and Prudence, Continue to Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- Members of the Party committee of Tsinghai Agricultural Machine Plant respect one another, learn from one another, and lead the cadres and the masses to new victories in revolution and production.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao December 6, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, Dec. 5) By giving play to the style of modesty and prudence and taking care to guard against arrogance and do away with complacency, the Party committee of Tsinghai Agricultural Machine Plant continues to strengthen revolutionary unity of its leading body, thus uniting the broad masses of cadres and people of the whole plant to win fresh victories in revolution and production.

The Party committee of this plant has been established for more than two years. When the Party committee was first set up, it specifically passed a resolution stressing on the need for consciously implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," conscious reading of books and proper realization of unity within the Party committee. Members of the committee considered the strengthening of Party unity as the most fundamental condition for leading the masses to victory. With the Party committee properly united, the action of the members would be in concert and they would march in step, and only then could the masses of the whole plant be further united, all active factors be brought into play and fresh victories in socialist revolution and construction be won. In the two years since the setting up of the Party committee, it has always regarded the strengthening of unity among the leading body of the Party committee as an important matter to grasp in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party committee members, have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theses on the question of strengthening Party unity, in association with the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Unite to win still greater victory," and criticized the crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers in sabotaging Party unity. The old, middle-aged and young groups of Party committee members, by giving play to the style of modesty and prudence in ordinary day-to-day work, have succeeded in showing respect for one another, learning from one another and drawing from the strong points of others to make up their own shortcomings. They help one another in politics and ideology, support one another in work and show concern for one another in livelihood. At times when discrepancies appear in work, everybody would voluntarily shoulder the responsibility. If important problems should crop up, they would always discuss them over and over again and if contradictions should exist among them, they would set strict demands on themselves, carry out self-criticism earnestly and develop discussion activities. They never

talk behind the back of others or do things in the dark. They advocate being honest and sincere, do things honestly and sincerely, speak honestly and sincerely and resolutely oppose the incorrect style of those whose inward feelings are different from their outward appearance and who say one thing but do another.

In summing up this experience, the Party committee of Tsinghai Agricultural Machine Plant feels that in order to strengthen unity within the Party committee it is extremely important to continue to give play to the style of modesty and prudence. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Guard against arrogance--for anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle and an important condition for maintaining unity," members of the committee have consistently paid attention to guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency and consciously transformed their world outlook.

One of the deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the plant was a new cadre, and when he saw new achievements in revolution and production in the plant being continuously scored, he gradually became complacent, failed to notice that his work was lagging behind, and was unable to listen to the views of others. For a time unity was affected. In the study class held by the Party committee he studied over again the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," consciously combated self and repudiated revisionism, and humbly accepted the correct criticism directed by other comrades on himself. In that way he formed close ties with the masses, strengthened unity of the committee, and improved his work.

A Party member army cadre in the Party committee, while giving himself education in guarding against arrogance and complacency, realized that army cadres taking part in local work were highly respected by the local cadres and the masses, and under such a condition they should more than ever remain modest and prudent and be on guard against arrogance. He earnestly learned from the local cadres and the masses and mobilized the activism of everybody. As a result, the Party committee has become more united than ever in pushing forward the progress of work.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Repudiate the Reactionary Doctrine of "Intellectual Education First"

by

Old poor peasant Wang Chan-yüan (王占元), Vice Chairman of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Committee for the Management of Schools, Nanwangchuang Production Brigade, Anp'ing Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1971)

Education Has A Class Nature

Chairman Mao taught us: "In the present world, all cultures, literature and art belong to a particular class and a particular political line." Education practiced by any one class must be for the purpose of maintaining the interest of that class; therefore the knowledge and culture transmitted by such education are necessarily filled with class nature.

Before the liberation, all people connected with schools in our village from school trustees to teachers were landlords or rich peasants. The knowledge they taught was all filthy things such as "mental workers rule and manual workers are ruled" and "human fate and wealth are determined by providence," etc. They also said preposterously, "The rich enjoy their wealth and the poor suffer. This is determined by providence and cannot be changed." Disobeying their rule was considered violation of the "law of providence." What kind of knowledge was this? This was knowledge of the landlords.

These people continued to carry on education after the Japanese aggression against China. At that time they propagandized "Sino-Japanese friendship" and "East Asian co-prosperity." What kind of knowledge was this? This was knowledge of the imperialist robbers. We do not believe in this.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party an anti-Japanese primary school was set up in our village. At that time a Japanese-puppet government sentinel post was nearby. When the Japanese came to inspect our school, the students put Japanese-puppet books on their desks; but as soon as they left the students immediately retrieved anti-Japanese books from under their feet and began reading them. Their first lesson was: "The New Fourth Army heroically kills the enemy south of the Yangtze" and "They make shoes, transport grains and send loved ones to the front," etc. Now what kind of knowledge was this? This was knowledge for the sake of resisting the Japanese, saving the motherland and liberating the nation.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, since the repudiation of the revisionist line of education of political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and especially since the

poor and lower-middle peasants began to manage the schools, schools of our production brigade have undergone great changes: Mao Tse-tung's thought has occupied the schools and the poor and lower-middle peasants are happily sending their children to study in schools. But the children of landlords and rich peasants left school one after another instead. One of the landlords clamored maliciously: "What is the use of learning that kind of knowledge?" These facts fully demonstrate that in a class society knowledge has a class nature and knowledge always serves a particular class.

Under the cloak of "intellectual education first" political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried to obliterate class nature in knowledge and clamored that we should learn "diversified knowledge." But in reality they were only trying to use this smokescreen to castrate "moral education" and "socialist consciousness" from Chairman Mao's proletarian educational guideline and oppose education serving proletarian politics.

Under the cloak of so-called learning "diversified knowledge," they spared no efforts in leading the students to learn feudal, bourgeois and revisionist "knowledge." In reality, using this as a smokescreen, they tried to eliminate "moral education" and "socialist consciousness" from Chairman Mao's proletarian educational guideline, and opposed education in the service of proletarian politics. Under the banner of "learning diversified knowledge," they tried hard to induce students to learn feudal, capitalist, and revisionist "knowledge." At that time primary school students began to learn "Wang Lao-wu of East Village had two great big sows which produced two litters a year and each litter could be exchanged for two shih of grain." "Money trees bloom red flowers which give us food and clothes. Where are they to be found? The money tree is your two hands." Thus it is not difficult to see what kind of "knowledge," they advocated. As Lenin pointed out: "Old schools always say they want to equip people with various branches of knowledge and teach general science. But we know these are all lies."

Raising aloft their worn out banner of "intellectual education," political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i spared no effort to negate the class nature and political nature of education and clamored: "Education means transmission of knowledge"; schools "must give first priority to professional studies"; and "in order to train them to become experts, they may be excused from joining the Party and from participating in political activities." Did political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i truly give first priority to "intellectual education"? No, that was definitely not the case.

If we look back at the several thousand years' history of education, we shall realize that there has never been any "intellectual education first" which did not belong to any class or was not political. Let us take the students' study before the cultural revolution as an example: Even primary six history textbooks described the development of history as a result of the practicing of the "policy of concession" by the feudalist ruling class and energetically opposed Chairman Mao's brilliant writing "The people and the people alone are the motive force in making world history."

To provide protection and a hiding place for traitorous philosophies, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i even turned arch renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng into a "national hero" and put him into primary school textbooks in spite of the fact that he wrote a stinking confession inside the enemy's prison. This is clearly for the sake of glorifying renegades and creating a counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of the capitalist system!

The great proletarian cultural revolution shattered this revisionist line of education. The working class and poor and lower-middle peasants now mount the political stage of the superstructure known as education, and worker-peasant-soldier students enter universities with the fighting ambition of studying well, managing well and remolding well. It was in this violent struggle of occupation and counter-occupation, remolding and counter-remolding that political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i viciously clamored with vicious hatred against the workers, peasants and soldiers: "To go to university you must pay out of your own pocket" and "if you don't come, there will be lots of people who want to come," in a vain attempt to check and undermine the development of educational revolution and to continue to maintain their reactionary rule in educational positions. This is indeed as ridiculous as a grasshopper trying to stop a wagon.

History Is Made By the Working People

Combination of education and productive manual labor is one of the basic principles in Marxist educational theory. Marx pointed out long ago: "Early combination of productive manual labor with education is one of the most powerful means for reforming the modern society." Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out explicitly according to the dialectic materialist theory of knowledge: "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive manual labor." In his brilliant "May 7 Instructions" Chairman Mao again pointed out further that "it is the same with students; study is their main task but they should also learn other things. In other words, they must learn not only the liberal arts but also industrial, agricultural and military affairs. In addition, they must also repudiate the bourgeoisie." This profoundly showed us the relation between education and the three great revolutionary movements and pointed out to us the basic way for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for realizing the goal of education of serving proletarian politics.

The human body can only be tempered by hard work and beating. Likewise, correct human ideas and proletarian world outlook can only be developed gradually through social practice and the three great revolutionary struggles. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone" and "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." This is an absolutely true and correct, great truth.

However, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i raised the worn out banner of "intellectual education first" in connection with school education,

energetically exaggerated the role of mental work and opposed the combination of education with productive manual labor. They openly clamored: "Education is to train groups after groups of brilliant stars" and advocated: "Students can establish their proletarian world outlook by studying in classrooms." Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i publicized in a big way the preposterous theory that human knowledge came before experience and before practice and said preposterously that "to surpass international advanced standards" we must rely upon middle school and primary school students who are "clever and dexterous." In one word, the preposterous theories of these political swindlers amounted to saying that students need not take part in productive manual labor or social practice at all; to achieve "great inventions and creations" all they need to do is to "attain sudden enlightenment after they mature." This is purely a preposterous theory of the idealist historical viewpoint.

Our Nanwangchuang was located on the old course of Hut'o River. Before the liberation "Nanwangchuang was full of white sand which covers the sky on a windy day. Harvest was always poor and the people suffered generation after generation." After the liberation we poor and lower-middle peasants overthrew the landlords under the wise leadership of great leader Chairman Mao and became our own masters. After the collectivization we made forests to consolidate the sand and built water conservation projects under the leadership of poor peasants like Wang Yü-k'un and turned more than a thousand sand dunes into farmland capable of guaranteeing a bumper harvest even in time of flood or drought. At present more than 100 chin of ginned cotton or 1,000 chin of food grains are produced in every mow and every year 300,000 to 400,000 chin of food grains and 50,000 to 60,000 chin of ginned cotton are sold to the state.

Now, how did such great changes in our villages come about? Was it because that "far-sighted" "big wheel" or those "stars" overcame the backwardness of Nanwangchuang? No, this was entirely the result of the hard labor exerted by the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of Nanwangchuang during the practice of the three great revolutionary movements under the wise leadership of great leader Chairman Mao.

We emphasize the importance of practice and the fact that the working people are masters of history, but we do not negate the importance of theories. We working class and poor and lower-middle peasants grasp the power of education under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have always stressed that the broad masses of students must seriously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, learn socialist cultural knowledge, actively take part in the three great revolutionary struggles, combine theory with practice and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness. But this is completely different from "mental work determines everything" and "intellectual elements above everything else" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i energetically exaggerated the role of mental work and negated the working people's great role in making history. Their vicious aim was to undermine Chairman Mao's proletarian line

of education, oppose the combination of education with productive manual labor and keep the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experimentation out of the schools in a vain attempt to turn the schools into a cradle for the cultivation of a "three-detached" "spiritual nobility."

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched by great leader Chairman Mao destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and shattered their wishful dream of restoring capitalism. In the meantime, their revisionist line of education was also repudiated until it stunk unbearably. However, the remnant poison of "intellectual education first" has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. We must continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation persistently and penetratingly so as to live up to great leader Chairman Mao's expectation of us, do a good job in managing rural schools, fight the battle of educational revolution well and let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy the entire educational position forever.

* * *

"Make No Class Distinctions in Teaching" Is A Reactionary Slogan for Training Bourgeois Successors

by

Lu Tzu-ch'eng (鹿 自 成), a poor peasant commune member in Wenchai Production Brigade, Huangling Commune, Fengch'iu Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 4, 1971)

Political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i publicized on the educational front in a big way the reactionary preposterous theory of "making no class distinctions in teaching," saying that "everybody is equal in education" and "education for all." All these were said from the standpoint of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie for the sake of training bourgeois successors.

"Make no class distinctions in teaching" categorically wipes out class nature from education. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the present world, all cultures, literature and art belong to a particular class and a particular political line." This brilliant Marxist-Leninist thought of Chairman Mao taught us: Education has always had a strong class nature. There is no such thing as supra-class culture or education, nor culture or education divorced from politics.

In the vicious old society landlords, bureaucrats and compradors cruelly oppressed us poor and lower-middle peasants and kept our children out of the schools. They were responsible for the backward situation in which "90 percent of the Chinese people have never received any education and most of them are peasants." They let the exploiting class monopolize the right to receive education and remain an "elite" class.

After the liberation Liu Shao-ch'i and company realized that under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the dictatorship of the proletariat, it was no longer possible to admit children of the exploiting class into schools openly and on a preferential basis. Thus they picked "make no class distinctions in teaching" out of the Confucian garbage heap and used it as a camouflage for the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. They clamored fanatically that "everybody is equal as far as examination marks are concerned" and practiced "intellectual education first" in a big way. They spared no effort to admit children of the exploiting class into schools on a preferential basis and shut children of the poor and lower-middle peasants out of schools.

Old poor peasant Kuo T'ing-ho of our production brigade never had a literate member in his family for generations. His eldest son was about to enter junior middle school, but he was kicked out of school by bourgeois intellectual elements who had usurped power in the school, under the pretext of his "being stupid," "being not up to standard" and "affecting the rate of promotion in the school."

When my eldest child took the entrance examination for a junior middle school he was rejected because the result of his examination was only one point below another student with a landlord's background. At that time there was a child from a rich family who failed in his junior middle school entrance examination. But he was allowed to remain in school to receive careful training until he finally passed the examination. Here we cannot even find a semblance of "making no class distinction in teaching" or "everybody is equal in education."

The purpose of advocating the theory of "making no class distinction in teaching" by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was to train successors for the bourgeoisie. But great leader Chairman Mao paid special attention to educating the younger generation and considered schools an important tool for training proletarian successors so that political power of our country could continue to be grasped firmly and held permanently in the hands of the proletarians. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," and "Our educational guideline should aim at developing recipients of education morally, intellectually and physically and turning them into cultured laborers with socialist consciousness."

The theory of "making no class distinctions in teaching" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was directly against this educational guideline of Chairman Mao's. Under the cover of this reactionary slogan, they put in effect "marks in command" and "intellectual education first" in a big way, shut the students up in the classroom, buried them under piles of books, divorced them from politics, manual labor and reality, encouraged them to chase after high marks so as to enjoy an easy bourgeois life later, and gradually led the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants toward revisionism.

In our production brigade, we had a student with a poor peasants' background who used to love manual labor and the collective and often helped the production team with its work. When he entered senior middle school his parents repeatedly reminded him: "Every single member in our family was saved from the abyss of suffering by great leader Chairman Mao. So you must not forget who you are and must strive to fight for Chairman Mao's glory as well as that of the poor and lower-middle peasants." But upon entering the school he was poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "marks first" and "go to school to become a bureaucrat" and fell into the abyss of bourgeois individualism. When he was asked to attend a meeting he was afraid to take up his time for study. When he was asked to do some work he did not want to get himself dirty or tired. When we saw this good boy's deterioration we felt sorry as well as angry.

Vivid facts in class struggle made us see more and more clearerly: All deceptive theories advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company such as "make no class distinctions in teaching," "education for all," "everybody is equal in education," etc., were for the purpose of selecting and cultivating bourgeois successors. These theories were soft knives which killed without showing

blood. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon of repudiation to uncover the falseness, deceitfulness and reactionary nature of "making no class distinction in teaching," thoroughly eliminate its remnant poison, open the doors of schools wide to the poor and lower-middle peasants, guarantee the admission of children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to schools on a preferential basis and cultivate the most reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Economic Departments in A Practical Way

- Simultaneously with an energetic effort toward the proper handling of agriculture, the CCP committee of Shachou hsien leads industrial, communications, financial and trade departments in the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies, with splendid results achieved

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanking, December 6) Simultaneously with an energetic effort toward the proper handling of agriculture, the CCP committee of Shachou hsien, Kiangsu Province, has strengthened in a practical way leadership over industrial, communications, financial, trade, and other economic departments. This makes for the speedy progress of all tasks of these departments under the Party's centralized leadership.

After its formation, the Party committee of Shachou hsien not only devoted its main energy to the vigorous handling of agriculture but also took leadership over industrial, communications, financial, trade and other departments as an important item on the Party committee's agenda. Three members of the standing committee of the Party committee were assigned to work related to these departments on a regular basis. A number of Party member cadres were also transferred to reinforce the leadership of these departments.

In practice, the Party committee of Shachou hsien has come to understand that to strengthen Party leadership over economic work is to insure the thorough implementation in these departments of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies. Therefore, in exercising leadership over these departments, they attach great importance to line education. In developing hsien and commune level industries, due to the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some units in this hsien at first set up some processing factories unrelated to the development of agriculture, motivated purely by a desire for increased financial income. Though geared to agricultural needs, some factories complained of "not a big enough profit margin" and spared no efforts in the processing of products. The hsien Party committee noted that these phenomena reflected the struggle between two roads and two lines in the development of hsien and commune level industries. Therefore, Party organizations at various levels were immediately aroused in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," "The fundamental way out for agriculture is mechanization," etc.

Through study, leading members of Party organizations at various levels and the worker masses came to realize that the orientation for hsien and

commune level industries should be one of serving agriculture. To support agriculture or not is a major problem having to do with the kind of line adopted.

With heightened awareness, the hsien Party committee worked out unified plans with the commune level Party committees. Vigorous efforts were devoted to the development of agricultural machine repair and assembling industry. Very quickly throughout the hsien were set up agricultural machine repair and manufacture networks at three levels. A hsien had a central factory to itself. Five to six communes and between them farming machine repair and manufacturing factories spread over a stretch of land. Various communes had commune-run farming machine repair and assembling factories. Many brigades had on hand farming machine repair and assembling groups. This brought about basic mechanization and semi-mechanization of irrigation, rice husking, food and fodder processing, and plant protection throughout the hsien.

To put straight the orientation of service of industrial, communications, financial and trade departments, the Party committee of Shachou hsien constantly organizes various economic departments to unfold revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating way. These departments are led to place politics in command doggedly and strive to set straight the relations between politics and vocational affairs.

The banking system of this hsien had in the past some units which were purely professional and which concerned themselves solely with figures and money without paying adequate attention to the question of how to better serve the development of socialist agriculture. Leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the heart of the banking system to lead the employees and workers to associate practice with conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." Revisionist sinister trash such as "professional affairs in command" was also vigorously criticized. The broad masses of employees and workers raised their line consciousness and overcame pure professionalism. They took the initiative to go deep into the rural brigades to give energetic publicity to the increase-production and economy campaign and help the production teams in democratic financial management.

One member of the standing committee of the Party hsien committee also joined the leading members of the Party organization of the banking system in summing up in Tahsin commune the experience of the bank credit unit which doggedly put politics in command and on its own initiative energetically worked toward the development of agricultural production and the consolidation of the collective economy. Such experience was popularized throughout the hsien.

Now, the banking system of this hsien is capable of doing timely and rational credit and loan work in line with the features of the development of agricultural production. It is also mindful of helping communes and brigades in tapping to the full the built-in potentialities of the collective economy. This helps trimming expenses and adding to accumulated capital. An effective boost is given to the state's socialist economic construction.

The original industrial base of Shachou hsien was a relatively weak one. It encountered no small difficulties in developing hsien and communal industries. To counter such a situation, the hsien Party committee paid particular attention to education in the need of self-reliance and hard struggle in building up an enterprise.

Early this year, the hsien Party committee decided to set up a cement works. Some comrades felt they could not avoid running into difficulties by relying on their own efforts, and suggested applying for equipment from the state. After a serious analysis, a responsible cadre of the hsien Party committee and the responsible persons of the Party organization of the industrial and communications system held that in so doing, the construction time would be lengthened and more would have to be spent. This ran counter to the guideline of "self-reliance." If they should seriously arouse the masses to action and resort to indigenous methods, they were entirely capable of setting up the cement works by relying on their own resources. Therefore, the responsible person of the hsien Party committee joined the cadres and workers in studying Chairman Mao's teachings, "self-reliance" and "fight amidst hardship." The principle of developing from the small to the big and seeking gradual development was doggedly followed. Mass strength was drawn on in turning out a circular milling machine one-meter in diameter. Through adherence to the guideline calling for "small and indigenous undertakings," this cement works was put into production after a construction period of only half a year.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Army-Civilian Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

commanders and fighters of a unit under the chinese people's liberation army peking units and the local people are united as one under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth congress. the following stories show how the armymen cherish the people and the people support the army.

"cherishing-people farm plots"

the peiloushan production brigade did not grow rice in the past. its rolling land was surrounded by hills on all sides. it started a movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in farming, a couple of years ago. the brigade revolutionary committee wanted to grow rice, but did not know how. then the commanders and fighters of the unit arrived. they carried forward the glorious army tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and decided to help.

armymen and brigade cadres and members together surveyed all the brigade's lowlying farmland studied the soil, water resources and weather. they decided to experiment on a small scale.

the poor and lower-middle peasants were pleased. with the help of the armymen and cadres they studied chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and reviewed how the tachai brigade members transformed nature in the spirit of hard struggle. this taught them a great deal and increased their confidence. within a few days, sloping land was levelled and neat paddy fields complete with irrigation ditches were created jointly by the armymen and peasants.

the same friendship manifested itself in sowing, planting and field management. armymen showed the peasants all they knew about growing rice. the hard and careful work was crowned by great success. the yield per hectare exceeded 4.5 tons. the poor and lower-middle peasants named the experimental plots "cherishing-people plots" in appreciation of the armymen's help.

united as one

on the wall of the barracks of a transportation squad was a tablet inscribed "if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" it had been presented by nearby poor and lower-middle peasants to commemorate the militant friendship of the army and the people who help and care for each other.

rain threatened one day while the commune members were busy carrying wheat to threshing ground. they were worried. the transportation squad, which just came back from a mission, immediately went and helped the peasants move the crop. the concerted efforts of the armymen and commune members meant that the work was done before the storm broke.

the local poor and lower-middle peasants treated the armymen like relatives. an elderly poor peasant went to the squad one day with the whip he used and the padded clothes he wore in the old society to tell the soldiers about his suffering then. he told them: "i drove a cart for the landlords in the old society and they treated me like a beast of burden; but today, i drive a cart for the revolution." the soldiers were moved and pledged to serve the people heart and soul.

halting shying horse

as hsiao kao-fu, a fighter of a transport team and a communist party member, was driving a horse cart through a town one afternoon the blare of a truck horn made his shaft horse shy. applying the brake with all his strength with one hand and reining in the horse with the other, the fighter shouted at the top of his voice: "get out of the way exclamation get out of the way exclamation" the cart swerved into the crowds and the fighter thought to himself: "the people must be protected at all costs." with a sudden yank at the reins, he jumped down and tripped the shaft horse with his right leg, causing it to stumble and the cart halted. this averted a serious accident. however, the fighter was injuried. people rushed him to a hospital. they were deeply moved by his spirit in saving others without any thought of his own safety.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

East China Factory Technicians Make Innovations

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 9, 1971)

technicians at the wuhsi resin factory in east china's kiangsu province have placed politics in command of technique and worked with the workers to make 13 major technical innovations and 100 minor ones in the past year. they contributed to china's plastics industry.

the thinking of the technicians has undergone changes since the factory's party organization and revolutionary committee instructed them to work side by side with the workers and be re-educated by them.

the party organization and the revolutionary committee have also put in leading posts some outstanding technicians who have raised their political consciousness in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in this way, the technicians can play their role better in increasing production and learn to lead in practice.

a technician was put on the leading body of the epoxide resin workshop not long ago. he has since made efforts to learn from the workers and remould his world outlook. he has tried hard to solve technical problems in the interests of the revolution. the work process for making epoxide resin was costly, so he and several veteran

workers made repeated trials to evolve a new process to recover an important material from waste water and gas. the process yields an additional 160 tons of epoxide resin a year valued at more than one million yuan. after examination by relevant departments, the new process is being popularized throughout the country.

a technician of the factory's laboratory joined in trial production of an important product. he set strict demands on himself and finally helped make it. he went on with others to produce three kinds of heat-resistant and ultra-low temperature epoxy resin, filling in some blanks in china's plastics industry.

there was a technician who used to pore over foreign books to the neglect of practice. but he raised his consciousness in the cultural revolution and has since made efforts to integrate himself with the workers. he had difficulty at one time in renovating a technological process. with the help of workers, he guided himself with chairman mao's work "on practice". he and some old workers crawled into the reaction still which was filled with poisonous gas to obtain first-hand data. after 107 experiments, they succeeded. combining his book knowledge with the workers' practical experience, he compiled a pamphlet on the work process which the workers find useful.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here for home by air today after concluding a visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the peking press circles and other departments concerned lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, peng hua, li lien-ching, chen chin-yuan, liu tung-hsin and li chin-shun.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma nage, peking correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i populit", and his wife.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited harbin, changchun, shenyang, tachai, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow, nanking and tientsin. wherever it went, the delegation was given a warm welcome by leading members of the provincial and municipal committees of the communist party of china and the revolutionary committees, and the people.

members of the delegation lirim deda, editor of the "luftetari", organ of the national defence ministry of albania, and anastas kondo, editor of the "drita", organ of the writers and artists union of albania, had left china on a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Austrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met first austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg here this evening.

present on the occasion was dietrich bukowski, counsellor of the austrian embassy in peking.

also present were han hsu, director of the protocol department, and hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members pan hai-feng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND CHILE

China-Latin America Friendship Association Greets 6th National Congress of Unified Center of Chilean Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

the china-latin america friendship association sent a cable on december 7 extending warm greetings to the 6th national congress of the unified centre of chilean workers. the full text of the cable reads:

the 6th national congress of the unified centre of chilean workers:

we extend warm greetings to your congress on the occasion of its successful opening.

the chilean working class has a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. since president allende's government came into power more than a year ago, the chilean working class, further displaying its revolutionary spirit of defying brutal force, standing up to imperialist pressures and imperialist threats, has made valuable contributions to the struggle for the nationalization of copper mines and other fundamental riches, for safeguarding national independence, for defending state sovereignty and for the development of the national economy. the chinese people have great respect for the revolutionary spirit and heroism in struggle of their brothers, the chilean workers. the chinese people firmly support your just struggle.

the militant friendship between the workers and peoples of our two countries will definitely be further strengthened and developed in the struggle against our common enemy.

may the chilean working class and the chilean people score new victories in revolutionary struggles exclamation

wish your national congress complete success exclamation

long live the friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples and workers exclamation

china-latin america friendship association

december 7, 1971

CHINA AND INDO-PAKISTANI WAR

Chiao Kuan-hua Strongly Condemns India's Aggression on Pakistan under Soviet Support

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 7, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, strongly condemned india, supported and shielded by soviet revisionist social-imperialism, for committing military aggression and political subversion against pakistan. he made the condemnation during an emergency debate at the plenary meeting of the 26th session of the united nations general assembly this evening on the tense situation in the indo-pakistan subcontinent arising from india's armed aggression against pakistan.

chiao kuan-hua pointed out that the united nations should not repeat the mistakes of the league of nations, but must resolutely condemn india's aggression, expose the shameless support given by the soviet union to india, and firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle against indian aggression.

the full text of his speech reads:

mr. president,

india and pakistan are both close neighbours of china. the chinese government and people are seriously concerned over the armed conflict between india and pakistan. the chinese delegation would like to make a few remarks on this question.

1. the indian government is an outright aggressor.

our colleagues here all know well how the war between india and pakistan was started. the indian government has been saying again and again that it was the question of the east pakistan refugees that has put it in a position in which it has no alternative but to send troops to invade pakistan. this is indeed absurd to the extreme. the indian ruling circles had also sometime ago forcibly coerced several tens of thousands of the inhabitants of china's tibet into going to india and set up a so-called government in exile headed by the chinese traitor dalai lama. to agree that the indian government is justified to use the so-called refugee question as a pretext for invading pakistan is tantamount to agreeing that the indian government will be justified to use the question of the so-called "tibetan refugees" as a pretext for invading china. isn't this kind of pretext utterly ridiculous?

supported by a certain big power, the indian government has become most arrogant and rampant. it openly clamours that since pakistan is a neighbour of india, the existence of pakistan troops in east pakistan constitutes in itself a threat to india. this is sheer fascist nonsense. india is also a neighbour of china; does the existence of indian troops in india then constitute a threat to china?

indian ruling circles claim that india is a country that loves democracy, freedom and peace. this can only

deceive or hoodwink those who are not familiar with the facts. in the world today, only in india can one find several tens of millions of untouchables. among the new, independent countries in asia and africa, only india has a "protectorate". almost all the neighbours of india have been bullied by it at one time or another. what kind of democracy is this? what kind of freedom is this? and what kind of peace is this?

india's expansionism has a long history. in his book "the discovery of india", nehru openly proclaimed that the south asian subcontinent and the indian ocean is the sphere of influence of india. for years the indian ruling circles have never given up their ambitious attempt to become a "superpower" or a "semi-superpower" their present aggression against pakistan is the inevitable outcome of the implementation of such an expansionist policy.

2. the soviet government is the boss behind the indian aggressors.

the indian expansionists usually do not have much guts. why have they become so flagrant now? the reason is that a superpower, soviet social-imperialism, is backing them up. as i said earlier, the so-called soviet-indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation is in effect a treaty of military alliance. since the conclusion of that treaty, the indian government has become all the more flagrant, carrying out subversion and aggression against pakistan without any scruples. on december 5, tass published a statement which is full of the smell of gun powder. it clamours that the tension between india and pakistan has threatened the so-called interests of the security of the soviet union and that it cannot remain indifferent. this is blackmail and is a menace to china as well as all the neighbouring countries of india and pakistan. distinguished soviet representative, what exactly are you planning to do? you might as well tell us here.

in the security council meetings of december 4, 5, 6, soviet representative mr. malik and the indian representative, echoing each other, insisted on imposing the representatives of the so-called "bangla desh" on the security council. the soviet representative vetoed two draft resolutions which were supported by the majority of council members. he unwarrantably assailed at will all those representatives who differed with him. he openly declared that he would veto all draft resolutions other than his own. this is indeed arrogant and crude to the extreme. i can hardly find the proper words to describe his behaviour.

it is not at all surprising that the soviet leading clique is giving such naked support to the indian aggressors. ever since the soviet leading clique betrayed marxism-leninism and embarked on the road of revisionism, it has been pursuing a policy of social-imperialism. it has carried out everywhere aggression, subversion, control and interference against other countries. in 1968, it flagrantly sent troops to invade and occupy czechoslovakia. this year, it went so far as to attempt overtly to subvert the legal government of an african country. the facts are well-known to many of our colleagues here. let me put it bluntly. making use of the ambition of the indian expansionists, the

soviet leading clique is supporting india's armed aggression against pakistan with the purpose of further controlling india and, as the next step, controlling the whole of the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean in order to contend with another superpower for world hegemony.

3. the united nations should not repeat the mistakes of the league of nations.

the current indo-pakistan situation cannot but remind us of the situation during the thirties. in 1931, the japanese militarists unleashed a war of aggression against china by invading and occupying our three northeastern provinces, and set up a so-called "manchukuo". the german and italian fascists closely coordinated with them by giving "recognition" to that puppet regime. the league of nations which was then under the control of britain, france and other powers did not distinguish between right and wrong, between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and, therefore, became helpless and permitted japan to have its own way in its aggression against china. this was, in effect, an encouragement to aggression. it was in these circumstances that japan further expanded its war of aggression against china, the italian fascists unleashed their war of aggression against ethiopia and hitler germany annexed one european country after another. in the end that led to the outbreak of world war ii and the league of nations collapsed thereafter.

historical lessons merit attention. the united nations is now facing a situation similar to that of the thirties. the flames of the war of aggression against pakistan launched by india are spreading, menacing the peace of asia and the world. the united nations must overcome the obstructions by the soviet union and speedily adopt measures to hold back this dangerous situation. first of all, it must draw a clear line of distinction between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, strongly condemn the aggressor and must give firm support to the victim of aggression. it should not take an ambiguous stand, still less should it abet and shield the aggressor. under the manipulation of the one or two superpowers, the united nations made in the past quite a few mistakes in this respect in contravention of the will of the majority of member states. the united nations must learn from the lessons of history and must in no way embark on the old path of the league of nations.

4. china maintains that the united nations:

1) must strongly condemn india's aggression against pakistan and thoroughly expose the shameless support given by the soviet social-imperialists to the indian aggressors;

2) must call upon all countries to support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle against indian aggression;

3) must call upon the indian government to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from pakistan territory the armed forces and armed personnel sent by it and call upon the pakistan government to withdraw the armed forces which it has sent into indian territory for counter-attack;

4) calls upon both india and pakistan to cease fire immediately on the basis of the withdrawal of the armed forces of each side from the territory of the other;

5) recommends that the armed forces of the two sides withdraw respectively from the border between india and pakistan and disengage from each other so as to create conditions for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between india and pakistan.

mr. president,

fundamentally speaking, the dispute between india and pakistan is a legacy of the british imperialist rule in the indian subcontinent. the chinese government has consistently held that the new independent afro-asian countries should resolve their disputes in a friendly way through consultation on an equal basis. they must not be taken in by the imperialists. this remains our stand today. should the indian government obdurately cling to its course, it will only eat the bitter fruits of its own making. if the soviet government acts in the same fashion, it will come to no good end either.

that is all i want to say. thank you, mr. president.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Sternly Condemns Indian Government for Trying to Annex East Pakistan and Firmly Opposes Power Politics Practised by Social-Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei today sternly condemned the indian government for trying to annex east pakistan and advised it to honestly accept the resolution of the united nations general assembly and not alienate itself from the people of the world. speaking at a reception given by tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura here this evening, he also strongly condemned social-imperialism for acting in a truculent manner and practising power politics in the united nations.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said:

"the situation in the south asian sub-continent has further deteriorated in the past few days. the indian government has launched all-round armed aggression against pakistan and hastily and flagrantly given so-called 'recognition' to the so-called 'bangla desh' which was engineered by it single-handedly. the doings of the indian government have completely laid bare its wild expansionist ambition of annexing east pakistan. the indian government's aggressive arrogance has swelled to such an extent because it has the energetic support and coordination of social-imperialism in the political, economic and military fields. social-imperialism has undisguisedly assumed the role of the protector of the indian expansionists and, acting in a truculent and irascible manner, it has put up a varied

shameless show in the united nations, fully revealing its ugly features of big-power chauvinism and of practising despotism. but, in spite of obstruction by social-imperialism and indian expansionism, the u.n. general assembly eventually adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for ceasefire and troop withdrawal by the indian and pakistan sides. the fact that an absolute majority of countries uphold right and justice has landed social-imperialism and indian expansionism in unprecedented isolation. this represents the general trend and popular sentiment in the world today.

"the chinese government and people sternly condemn the indian government for its criminal acts of expansionism and armed aggression and firmly oppose the power politics and despotism practised by social-imperialism. the indian government must at once stop its aggression against pakistan and withdraw immediately, unconditionally and totally its aggression troops from pakistan territory. we believe that the pakistan government will certainly withdraw its armed forces, who have entered indian territory for the purpose of counter-attack, back to their own country. together with the peace-loving countries and people of the world, the chinese government and people will firmly make their contribution to the defence of international peace and justice.

"we would like to advise the indian government that it had better honestly accept the resolution of the u.n. general assembly and not alienate itself from the people of the world. if it should wilfully persist in its unscrupulous and perverse course, it will in the end certainly eat the bitter fruit of its own making."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Delegation of Osaka Tribal Liberation League Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this evening met the japanese delegation to china of the osaka tribal liberation league activists with setsukazu senkai as its leader and sukeyuki morooka as its secretary-general and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang yu, tuan yun, hsu tsung-mao, wang tung-feng and min tseng-yu.

More Members of Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

yoshimi furui, representative of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks, and his wife fuku furui, and members of the delegation shigetaro sasayama, yutaka ishiguro and sadaji kanemitsu arrived in peking by air this evening.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members and staff members of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the china-japan friendship association including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, shih chin-yi, chao tzu-jui and chiang pei-chu.

also present at the airport were representatives kaheita okazaki and seiichi tagawa and other members of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks who had arrived in peking earlier, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office.

Sung Chung Sends Message of Greetings to Kojo Goto

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

sung chung, acting chairman of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association, expressing heartfelt admiration and support for the just act of the japan table tennis association in deciding to withdraw from "the table tennis federation of asia". the message reads:

respected mr. koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association:

in acknowledgment of the decision made by the japan table tennis association on december 5 to withdraw from the "table tennis federation of asia", not to participate in "the 11th asian table tennis championships" to be held in india next year and strive to establish a new asian table tennis organization, i express, on behalf of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and all the table tennis players, heartfelt admiration and support for your just act. you may rest assured that this act of yours will win praise and support from the people and table tennis players of the asian countries. so long as the people and table tennis players of the asian countries unite and co-operate with each other, the friendship between them will surely be further strengthened and the table tennis movement in asia developed.

with my highest consideration.

sung chung, acting chairman of the
table tennis association of the
people's republic of china

december 8, 1971

CHINA AND KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article Condemns US-Pak Jung Hi Clique's New War Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today under the title "a futile struggle", sternly condemning the u.s.-pak jung hi clique for new war provocation. the article reads:

under the direction and manipulation of u.s. imperialism, the pak jung hi puppet clique of south korea flagrantly proclaimed on december 6 a so-called "state of national emergency" on the pretext of "a sudden change in the international situation" and the "threat of southward aggression from the north". this is a serious step taken by the u.s.-pak clique to aggravate the tension in korea deliberately. the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea in a statement on december 7 sharply denounced this criminal act of the u.s.-pak clique and warned the pak jung hi clique that it must stop running riot and discontinue at once the fascist suppression of the south korean people and the new war provocation machination. the statement also reiterated the stand of the democratic people's republic of korea on the peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese government and people resolutely support the solemn stand of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people and resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people to frustrate the war provocation of the u.s.-pak clique and attain the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

it is very clear that the perverse action of the pak jung hi clique is aimed at further tightening its fascist military dictatorship over the south korean people and maintaining its tottering puppet regime. as known to all, the people of various circles in south korea have recently waged a struggle on an unprecedented scale to oppose the criminal rule of the u.s.-pak clique and demand the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. panic-stricken by this irresistible trend, the pak jung hi clique has resorted to more barbarous fascist measures in a futile attempt to suppress the patriotic just struggle of the south korean people. this has fully exposed the ugly features of the pak jung hi puppet clique in trying by every means to obstruct the peaceful reunification of korea.

furthermore, in order to save itself from its impending doom, the pak jung hi clique is racking its brains to find a way out from launching military adventures against the democratic people's republic of korea. it is preparing public opinion for unleashing war provocation against north korea by making a hue and cry about the "threat of southward aggression from the north". the criminal scheme of this clique can be seen from a series of its recent acts in stepping up military deployment, holding military excercises and uttering bellicose clamours.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea put forth the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland last april. this fully proves the unremitting efforts of the d.p.r.k. government for the peaceful settlement of the question on the reunification of korea. the "threat of southward aggression" on south korea does not exist at all in the korean peninsula today. on the contrary, the daily increasing acts of war provocation by the pak jung hi clique are seriously threatening the security of the democratic people's republic of korea. the clumsy tactic of "a thief crying 'stop thief'" played by the pak jung hi clique can deceive nobody.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."

the death-bed struggle of the pak jung hi puppet clique is futile. its intensified fascist repression in south korea will surely arouse still fiercer resistance from the south korean people. should it have the audacity to run the risk of kindling the flame of a new war in the korean peninsula, it will surely meet with a destructive counter-offensive which will accelerate its doom. no force whatever can stop the strong desire of the korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the pak jung hi clique has committed innumerable traitorous crimes against the korean people and now this is a new one. the 40 million korean people will surely try and punish this batch of traitors.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives Banquet for Kuwait Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a banquet on december 6 in honour of the kuwait table tennis delegation which returned to kuwait from china recently, according to a report from that city. the delegation had participated in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking.

present at the banquet were high officials of the kuwait ministry of social affairs and others.

abdullah yousef jamal, leader of the delegation, warmly praised the success of the tournament. he said, "the profound friendship between the afro-asian peoples and sportsmen has been strengthened through the small ping pong ball."

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

a television film about the invitational tournament was shown after the banquet.

CHINA AND MIDDLE EAST

Chiao Kuan-hua's Speech on Middle East Question in UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 8, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, made a speech on the middle east question which is being discussed, at the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon, setting forth the principled stand of the chinese government on this question.

full text of his speech reads:

mr. president, fellow representatives;

over a long period, particularly since june 1967, the chinese government and people have followed with concern the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the aggression committed by israeli zionism with the support of u.s. imperialism and have watched carefully the development of the situation in the middle east.

the essence of the middle east question is the aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples by the israeli zionists with the support of the u.s. ruling circles. since world war ii, the israeli

zionists fostered and groomed by u.s. imperialism, with the support of world reactionary aggressive forces, have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against arab countries. each time they launched a war, they occupied large tracts of arab territory, driving out of their homeland over one million palestinian people who had lived there for generations; making them homeless and destitute. the history of the middle east over the post-war period of two decades and more has been a history of the continuous expansion and aggression by the israeli zionists and a history of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against expansion and aggression.

under the control and manipulation of the super-powers, the united nations, ignoring the just demands of the palestinian and other arab peoples and the righteous voice of the people of various countries, has failed to strongly condemn and firmly stop the expansion and aggression by israeli zionism and failed to give due support to the palestinian and other arab peoples; on the contrary, without distinguishing between right and wrong, between aggressor and the victim of aggression, it has adopted a number of resolutions which in effect encouraged aggression and shielded israeli zionism in the name of "maintaining peace". these resolutions are unjust to the arab people and in contravention of the united nations charter. a number of countries which favoured certain resolutions passed by the united nations on the middle east question were solely motivated by their good will for peace. however, even these resolutions have up to now remained empty papers. this is clear to everyone if he just takes a look at the sketch map distributed by the delegation of the arab republic of egypt which indicates the arab territory occupied by israel since 1947. with the support and encouragement of a superpower and with the connivance and acquiescence of another superpower, the israeli zionists launched in 1967 their biggest war of aggression. since then, the israeli zionists have become all the more arrogant and truculent and have assumed the posture of undisguised fascist aggressors. as for the u.s. government, even those united nations resolutions which it favoured are only being utilized to deceive others when these resolutions suit its needs but they are cast away whenever they no longer suit its needs. while talking much about peace, the united states is doing its utmost to arm israel. of late, the u.s. senate has passed a resolution granting israel a loan of 500 million u.s. dollars, half of which will be used for the purchase of "phantom" jet fighters by israel. this is a naked support to aggression and a new provocation to the palestinian and other arab peoples. it is because of the above-mentioned behaviour of the united states and israel that the palestinian people and egypt, syria and other arab countries have up to now failed to achieve any result in all their efforts to recover the lost territory.

the israeli zionists have advanced a theory of so-called "secure boundaries" in order to perpetuate the occupation of the arab territory they have seized. this is a typical excuse for expansionism, a gangster logic. what are "secure boundaries"? according to the logic of the israeli zionists, no boundary of well over a hundred countries in the world will be secure, because the conventional weapons of any country can reach areas

within the boundary of a neighbouring country, let alone rockets and nuclear weapons. does it follow then that the boundaries of all neighbouring countries should be changed? obviously, this is absurd. to put it bluntly, by "secure boundaries" the israeli zionists mean that whatever place they invade and occupy, that becomes their boundary. they may consider such boundaries as secure today, but tomorrow they will say that these boundaries are insecure and therefore it will be necessary to embark on further expansion. the chinese people had their own bitter experience in this respect. before world war ii, japanese militarism first invaded and occupied the northeast of china and set up a "manchukuo", but later they claimed they were insecure because of "communist threat" and on that pretext they invaded and occupied north china and launched an all-out war of aggression against the whole country. and in the end they even went so far as to unleash the pacific war. the theory of demanding "secure boundaries" is a theory of the aggressors. to accept this theory is tantamount to recognizing as legal all the aggression and expansion by israeli zionism.

at present, the one or two superpowers are trying to frighten people by spreading the idea that the palestinian and other arab peoples must not wage armed struggle to resist israeli aggression. they say that any resistance would immediately lead to a world war, and that whoever supports such armed struggle is provoking confrontation between the two superpowers. have we not all heard of such arguments from this rostrum not long go? exclamation of course this is sheer nonsense. why is it that they did not worry about the danger of a world war when israel launched its war of aggression, but that the resistance to aggression by the palestinian and other arab peoples would become a danger that would lead to a world war? according to their logic, the chinese people should not have waged their war of liberation, the korean people should not have resisted u.s. aggression, and the people of the three countries of indochina should not wage their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. according to their logic, no victim of aggression should carry out armed struggle to resist the aggressors. how can such logic stand? it is absolutely just and entirely proper for the palestinian and other arab peoples, who are victims of aggression, to be compelled to take up arms to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their right to national existence. countless facts in the post-war period of the last two decades or more have proved that it is precisely because the people of various countries have continuously waged revolutionary wars against imperialist aggression that the imperialists have not dared lightly to unleash a world war. the united states and another superpower, echoing each other, are doing their utmost to spread the ideas mentioned above in an attempt to frighten people with the danger of a world war. in so doing, their aim is to bind the hands of the palestinian and other arab peoples and to prevent them from waging just struggles, so that the two superpowers can manipulate the situation and achieve their ulterior purpose.

one can see ever more clearly from the development of the middle east situation that the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other there. they are taking advantage of the temporary difficulties

facing the palestinian and other arab peoples to make dirty political deals in their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the division of spheres of influence in the middle east at the expense of the national rights and territorial integrity and sovereignty of the palestinian and other arab peoples. herein lies the crux of the matter and that is why the middle east question has remained unsolved over such a long period.

it is well-known that the israeli zionists who are obsessed with ambitious designs cannot exist without the support of u.s. imperialism. we are not opposed to the jewish people or the people of israel, but we are firmly opposed to the zionist policies of expansion and aggression. we have never recognized israel, nor have had any contact with it since the founding of the people's republic of china. we hold that all the countries and people that love peace and uphold justice have the obligation to support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle to restore their right to national existence and recover their occupied land, and that no one has the right to make political deals behind their backs at the expense of their right to national existence and their territorial integrity and sovereignty. the chinese government and people always stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression, firmly support their just struggles and give them assistance within the limits of our capability. this principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

the imperialists are paper tigers, the superpowers are also paper tigers. in appearance they are fierce and powerful, but in reality they are not so frightening. so long as the people who are subjected to aggression fear no pressure and blackmail, refuse to be deceived and are determined to take up arms, persevere in struggle and uphold unity, they are fully capable of defeating all imperialist aggressors. is not the post-war history of the last two decades or more full of such instances?

we call upon the governments and peoples of all countries to strongly condemn the aggression by the israeli zionists, strongly condemn u.s. imperialism which supports their aggression, and strongly condemn the reactionary forces in jordan for their sanguinary repression of the palestinian people.

we maintain that

the israeli zionist aggressors must withdraw from the egyptian, syrian and all other arab territories they have occupied.

the legitimate rights of the palestinian people to national existence and to return to their homeland must be restored.

we firmly support the palestinian, egyptian, syrian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to restore their national rights and recover their lost territories.

the destiny of the palestinian and other arab peoples must be decided by themselves; their affairs must be handled by themselves. we oppose all conspiratorial activities of aggression, subversion, control and interference carried out by any superpower against the arab countries and people.

the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism has educated the broad masses of the arab people by negative example, heightened their political consciousness and enabled them gradually to see who are their enemies and who are their friends, who are their true friends and who are their false friends. at present, from the persian gulf in the east to the atlantic coast in the west, the 100 million and more arab people are in the midst of an upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle. the afro-asian people and the peoples of the world stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are deeply convinced that carrying on protracted struggle and upholding unity against imperialism, the heroic arab people who have an ancient civilization and the spirit of resistance will surely overcome numerous difficulties on their road of advance and win continuous new victories.

that is all i want to say. thank you, mr. president.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador at Peking Press Conference Strongly Denounces Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique for Aggravating Situation in Korea at Dictates of US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, at his press conference here today for chinese and foreign correspondents, strongly denounced the pak jung hi puppet clique for deliberately aggravating the situation in korea, exercising reckless fascist tyranny and making war clamour at the dictates of u.s. imperialism.

ambassador hyun jun keuk pointed out that the pak jung hi puppet clique's recent proclamation of a so-called "state of national emergency" was a criminal act designed to suppress the just patriotic struggle of the south korean people, obstruct the peaceful reunification of the country, attempt to kindle again the flames of a new war in korea as a link of the aggressive war pursued by u.s. imperialism and thus maintain the colonial rule of u.s. imperialism in crisis and the remaining days of the puppet regime. "it is also an outright challenge to the peoples of the whole world aspiring after peace," the ambassador added.

ambassador hyun jun keuk refuted what the pak jung hi puppet clique clamoured as a "threat of southward aggression from the north". he sternly warned that u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique must look squarely at reality, stop running riot and discontinue at once the fascist suppression of the south korean people and the new war provocation machinations.

he said: we will continue to exert invariable efforts to settle the question of the peaceful reunification of the country. but should the pak jung hi puppet clique persistently block the road of peaceful reunification of the country and take the road of igniting a fratricidal war, disregarding the repeated warnings of the government of our republic, they will never be able to escape the powerful counter-attack of the entire korean people and a stern judgement of the world peace-loving people.

full text of the december 7 statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea was distributed at the press conference.

attending the press conference were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Norwegian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met new norwegian ambassador to china per galby ravne and his wife here this evening.

present on the occasion were chang wen-chin, director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members li pao-cheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Ambassador of Sierra Leone to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this evening met dr. ralph emeric kashope taylor-smith, first ambassador of sierra leone to china.

present on the occasion was joseph claudais william porter, first secretary of the embassy of sierra leone in peking.

also present were han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs, of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members ho yang, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Freetown Fetes Sierra Leone Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sierra leone, gave a reception on december 7 in honour of the sierra leone table tennis delegation led by s.a.t. koroma, minister of social welfare, which had returned home recently from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking, according to a report from freetown.

over 100 guests were present at the reception. among them were: finance minister kamara-taylor, education minister barthes-wilson, attorney-general luseni brewa, and other senior officials and friendly personages. diplomatic envoys of various friendly afro-asian countries were also present.

at the reception, the guests and hosts wished further development of the friendly relations among the afro-asian peoples and between the people of china and sierra leone.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador Wambura Gives Reception to Mark 10th Anniversary of Independence of Tanzania Mainland (Tanganyika)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1971)

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the independence of tanzania mainland (tanganyika).

attending the reception upon invitation were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs.

also present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

ambassador wambura and acting minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and tanzania.

in his speech, ambassador wambura spoke of the achievements scored by the tanzanian people in developing national economy, culture and education and raising the people's living standards under the leadership of president julius k. nyerere.

the ambassador warmly congratulated the people's republic of china on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations. he pointed out that it was for the benefit of the struggling people.

he said: "although we dare not say that the united nations organization has done nothing useful, we do believe that the presence of some big powers in it is inseparable from the prevailing unrest in the world today." "it is these very powers who are colonialists, racialists, war mongers, trouble makers and source of all major conflicts in the world today, but they are at the same time the protectors, arbitraters and peace makers in such conflicts in the name of democracy, peace and social justice. whenever there is voting in the united nations organization some of these big powers either individually or jointly use their veto power to defeat any move which conflicts with their interests thereby defying the will of the majority of member states and thus preventing the restoration of democracy, peace and social justice. we can therefore conclude that the presence in the united nations organization of these powers has done more harm than good," he stated.

"britain has now diabolically sold out the rights of rhodesian africans for no justifiable grounds other than perpetuation of its colonialism in africa and racial discrimination," the tanzanian ambassador said.

"britain, by granting independence to 250,000 white settlers of british origin in rhodesia at the expense of the millions of rhodesian africans will have not only insulted the people of africa but also committed a grave crime against humanity as a whole, and she will in the end, have to reap the bitter fruits of her own planting. no, britain cannot escape the strongest possible condemnation by all peace loving people of the world including the british people for her treacherous act of betraying the rights of the people of zimbabwe. but no matter what imperialist manoeuvre britain and her lackeys may employ, the hard fact remains that zimbabwe will certainly be liberated," he remarked.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm festival congratulations to the government and people of tanzania on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "in the past decade, under the leadership of president nyerere, the tanzanian people have continuously frustrated the imperialist schemes of aggression, subversion and interference and waged unremitting struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. with the 'arusha declaration' as their guiding principle and displaying the spirit of independence and self-reliance, the tanzanian people have worked hard for the prosperity of their country and won important successes in developing their national economy. the chinese government heartily rejoices at the successes scored by the tanzanian government and people. your victories constitute a powerful support and encouragement to the chinese people. we warmly wish you new and still greater victories on your road of advance."

he praised the tanzanian government for her consistent efforts in international affairs to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. "upholding justice and holding high the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner at the summit conference of african states and the summit conference of east and central african countries held this year, tanzania made positive contributions together with other friendly african countries to the african people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese people express their admiration for and appreciation of your spirit of adhering to the truth, defying brute force and daring to struggle," he added.

chi peng-fei pointed out that the present situation in africa is excellent, but imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not in the least reconciled to their defeat on the african continent. "the so-called agreement on the 'settlement of the rhodesian question' concocted jointly by imperialism and the rhodesian white racist authorities recently is an out-and-out fraud contrived by them in an attempt to perpetuate the colonialist rule in rhodesia by the white racist regime and to continue their enslavement of and rule over the african people; it is a serious provocation against the zimbabwe and other african peoples. we resolutely condemn such criminal acts. we are convinced that, so long as the african people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly frustrate whatever schemes and machinations plotted by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and win new victories in their national liberation struggles. the chinese people

will always stand together with you in this just struggle of the african people," the acting foreign minister added.

"although china and tanzania are separated by vast oceans," chi peng-fei said, "our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and forged a profound militant friendship. we are glad to note that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily in recent years. we are thankful to the tanzanian government for the just stand it upheld and the efforts it made for restoring to china her lawful seat in the united nations. we are deeply convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendship between the chinese and tanzanian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two governments will certainly be further consolidated and developed."

referring to the tension in the south asian sub-continent, chi peng-fei strongly condemned the indian government for launching all-round armed aggression against pakistan and attempting to annex east pakistan. he said: "the indian government's aggressive arrogance has swelled to such an extent because it has the energetic support and coordination of social-imperialism in the political, economic and military fields. social-imperialism has undisguisedly assumed the role of the protector of the indian expansionists and, acting in a truculent and irascible manner, it has put up a varied shameless show in the united nations, fully revealing its ugly features of big-power chauvinism and of practising despotism."

he said: "the chinese government and people sternly condemn the indian government for its criminal acts of expansionism and armed aggression and firmly oppose the power politics and despotism practised by social-imperialism. the indian government must at once stop its aggression against pakistan and withdraw immediately, unconditionally and totally its aggressor troops from pakistan territory." he declared that together with the peace-loving countries and people of the world, the chinese government and people will firmly make their contribution to the defence of international peace and justice.

chi peng-fei said that he would like to advise the indian government that it had better honestly accept the resolution of the u.n. general assembly and not alienate itself from the people of the world.

also present were:

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and members of the secretariat;

leading members of chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, pai hsiang-kuo, chen mu-hua, kuo lu, tiao ping-chang, tsao lu, hsieh hua, tu hsing-yuan, huang tso-chen, wang kuo-chuan, li ta-tung, chiao pei-hsin, wu yin-hsien, li ching-chuan and ma jen-hui; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

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PARTY REBUILDING

Forever Place the Party's Ideological Construction in the First Position

by

The Writing Group of CCP Tsinghai Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1971)

As the torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution rushed forward in October 1967, the revolutionary great alliance was consolidated and developed in our province, the provincial revolutionary committee and some other units were established one after another, a new leadership core of the Party was initially formed, and the rehabilitation and reorganization of Party organizations at various levels lay in front of us.

At that moment great leader Chairman Mao issued the following directive: "The Party organization should be formed of advanced elements of the proletariat. It should be a vanguard organization of youthful vigor capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to battle against the class enemy."

This brilliant directive from Chairman Mao is rich and profound in its content. It is a scientific summing-up of our Party's experience in construction and an effective criticism against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building. This brilliant directive is a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's idea of Party building. It is our Party's great guideline for Party consolidation and Party building under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Party consolidation and Party building in accordance with Chairman Mao's idea of Party building means Party building in accordance with the physiognomy of the vanguard force of the proletariat. This so-called "vanguard force" is a force of advanced elements of the proletariat which is armed with Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung and which consciously carries out and defends Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung is a crystallization of the most correct, most revolutionary scientific thought of the proletariat. It is the theoretical basis for our Party's guiding thought. Only by persevering in arming the whole Party with Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung and ceaselessly raising the ideological level of the Party will our Party be able to lead the great revolutionary masses in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying the Chinese revolution and world revolution through to the end, and ultimately realize communism.

If our Party departs from Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it will have lost its soul and bearings, the Party will become revisionist and the state will change its color.

Guided by Chairman Mao's idea and line for Party building and with the "six factories and two universities" of Peking as an example, we have insisted on putting ideological construction in the first position in Party consolidation and Party building work in our province in the past four years. Through conscientious study of Chairman Mao's guideline for Party building and his series of directives on Party consolidation and Party building as well as the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building and various bourgeois reactionary thought trends, and, through education in ideology and the political line, launched a repudiation-of-revisionism and rectification movement, which strengthened their proletarian party spirit and increased their consciousness of class struggle, two-line struggle, and continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the basis of ideological rectification and construction, refuse and waste was eliminated and new blood was absorbed.

New Party committees have been established in units at and above the commune level and many factories, mines, and business units throughout the province. A number of newborn elements and outstanding Party members of national minorities have been promoted and put in the Party's leading squads at various levels. Party organizations at all levels are further promoting the three major styles of work of the Party and drawing closer the ties between the Party and the masses. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, an excellent situation of grasping revolution and promoting production, work, and war preparations prevails everywhere.

However, the leadership comrades of some Party organizations are having some befuddled ideas in the face of the achievements. They think that as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the Party consolidation and Party building movement, they may have "a breathing spell" and

"a respite" in the ideological construction of the Party, or that "It is now time to place emphasis on organizational development in Party building." Some also said, "What with so much work and the busy production tasks, there is simply no time for ideological construction," etc. etc.

These addle-headed ideas are a reflection that the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building has not yet been eradicated and that there is not enough understanding of the long-term character of the two-line struggle in Party building. They seriously affect our continuing effort to make a success of the Party's ideological construction and must be seriously criticized and overcome.

Long-Term Character of Class Struggle Determines Long-Term Character of the Party's Ideological Construction

In units where Party consolidation is initially accomplished, some comrades say: "Since the old Party members have passed through Party rectification and the new Party members have just joined the Party, the way of thinking of the new squads is new and everything in the Party is clean." This is the reason why they think that they may have a "breathing spell" and a "respite" in ideological construction in the Party.

This reason cannot hold water at all, because it runs counter to the characteristics and law of class struggle in a socialist society.

It is true that as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the Party consolidation and Party building movement, which demolished the bourgeois command headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by him and his gang, all the mud and swill reflected in the thinking of the Party and in society has been washed away and the ideological construction of the Party has assumed a brand new look. But it must be seen that the task of struggle-criticism-transformation before us is still very heavy, and besides, the task of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be accomplished in one or two great cultural revolutions and our Party's ideological construction cannot be fulfilled by one or two rectifications.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The current great cultural revolution is only the first of its kind, there will inevitably be many to follow." "Don't think that everything will be all right after one, two, three or four cultural revolutions." The tree wants to remain still, but the wind will not stop. We have already won a great victory, but the defeated class will go on struggling. The bourgeois are still here and have not yet given up hope. Through various means and channels, in particular, by making use of the old traditional ideas left over from several thousand years, they will try to corrupt and assail the proletariat and the working people in the vain hope of one day regaining their lost "paradise."

Through the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, a small handful of class enemies have been brought into the open in some areas of our province. Theirs is an obvious case that shows that these class enemies are still trying to corrupt or win over Party members, cadres and the working masses by making use of religious superstitions and feudal clannish relationships, and to "commit murder by using soft knives."

Internationally, while plotting to launch armed aggression against us, the US imperialists and Soviet revisionists will always try to turn our state of dictatorship of the proletariat through "peaceful evolution" into a state of bourgeois dictatorship by means of ideological infiltration.

Domestic and international class struggle, when reflected in our Party, will inevitably produce all sorts of bourgeois and revisionist thinking. The Party must persevere in educating its members with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought and repeatedly and intensively develop an ideological struggle to destroy the bourgeois and promote the proletarian cause, and to oppose and prevent revisionism.

In the period of socialism the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat of corruption and counter-corruption will be a protracted struggle. As great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The struggle between capitalism and socialism in the political and ideological spheres to decide which will win will take a very long time to settle. It will not be settled in several decades, but will take one hundred or several hundred years." This long-term character of the struggle determines the long-term character of the Party's ideological construction.

We must not prosecute class struggle in the political and ideological spheres by fits and starts, nor can we do that with the Party's ideological construction. If through blind self-complacency we see only the victory after the struggle but fail to see the continuing struggle after victory, and so slacken the Party's ideological construction, that will be tantamount to our own ideological disarmament. It will inevitably weaken the Party's fighting strength and the dictatorship of the proletariat. "If anything goes wrong, a capitalist restoration will be possible any time."

The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "The victory of Marxism in the theoretical sphere forces its enemies to assume the guise of Marxists. Historical dialectics is like that." What particularly deserves attention is that, following the ceaseless in-depth development of class struggle and the deep penetration of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung into the mind of the people, the tactics of attack against the Party adopted by all kinds of bourgeois representatives, schemers and ambitionists who have infiltrated the Party will inevitably become even more disguised, cunning and treacherous. They will always paint themselves with a thick coat of protective Marxist coloring to cover up their revisionist nature. Waving the red flag of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out activities of counter-revolutionary restoration.

Therefore, to increase the ability of the broad masses of Party members to distinguish between true and false Marxism, so they may be expert in recognizing not only the bad men who work under normal circumstances, but also those who work under special circumstances, Party committees at all levels must pay the utmost attention to intensifying the ideological construction of the Party and perseveringly and untiringly arm the whole Party with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, particularly with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party's basic line for the whole historical phase of socialism, and the line of unity and victory of the Party's 9th National Congress. This is an important matter that bears on the destiny of the Party and the State and must not be regarded with frivolity.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All things are one dividing into two." The idea that "everything is clean" inside the Party is in fact a metaphysical viewpoint.

Judged by the present condition of the Party's ranks in our province, an overwhelming majority of Party members are good. They conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, courageously take up heavy burdens of revolution and production, and work loyally for the Party and the people. But is "everything clean" in the Party and absolutely pure? No, it is not. The heads of some Party members are still filled with dirty things of the exploiting classes, such as egotism, reliance on past meritorious service, self-conceit and self-complacency, satisfaction with being a half-hearted revolutionary, etc. All these are an expression of one's not having joined, or not having completely joined, the Party ideologically. We must continue to solve this problem by conducting education in ideology and the political line and by launching repudiate-revisionism and rectification movements.

Meanwhile, it must also be seen that even those comrades who have successfully solved the problem of joining the Party ideologically will still have the task of continuing remolding and ceaseless improvement. This is because circumstances are constantly changing: when old ideological problems are solved, new ones will crop up, and even problems which have already been solved may still rise again under certain conditions. The remolding of world outlook is a long-term fighting process and cannot be accomplished once and for all.

The struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism must go on regularly, and ideological expulsion of the stale and absorbing the new is the work of a lifetime. If one thinks that the question of one's joining the Party ideologically is "more or less settled" and so slackens the remolding of one's own world outlook, then one may fall behind and become a straggler as the situation develops at flying speed. All this means that we can only continue to intensify the ideological construction of the Party and we must not stop or slacken our effort.

In Order To Carry Out Organizational Rectification, It Is Necessary First To Carry Out Ideological Rectification

Some comrades point out that since the emphasis on Party consolidation and Party building a few years ago was placed on ideological construction of the Party, it is now time to put the emphasis on organizational construction. Accordingly they are busy paying attention to some concrete work in organizational construction to the neglect of the Party's ideological construction, separating the Party's organizational construction from its ideological construction.

It must be recognized that in Party building, organizational construction is important. Because, without the Party's organizational construction, its ideological construction will be without an object and the Party's ranks will not swell and grow in strength. Serious impurity in the Party organization will bring serious impurity of thought to the Party. It will inevitably affect our progress along the track of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as the implementation of the Party's political line. If in the Party there is no strict organizational life, no strict discipline, and no organizational unity, the Party organization will not be able to lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy. Moreover, the numerous concrete organizational tasks put forward in the Party consolidation and Party building movement must also be accomplished in earnest. Therefore, it is necessary to grasp the Party's organizational construction tightly and well.

However, in the final analysis, the Party's organizational construction cannot be separated from its ideological construction. Only under the direction of correct ideology and a correct line can the Party's organizational construction have a correct orientation and give the Party organization full play in its role as a fighting bulwark.

The correct way is, in accordance with the spirit of Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to carry out rectification organizationally, it is necessary first to carry out rectification ideologically--it is necessary to launch an ideological fight by the proletariat against the non-proletariat," to closely link the Party's organizational construction to its ideological construction, to place the Party's ideological construction in the first position from beginning to end, and to make the organizational construction a continuation and deepening of the ideological construction. If we carry out organizational construction in isolation from ideological construction, we shall inevitably embark on the evil road. The result will be that the organizational construction of the Party will be affected and the organization of the Party will be weakened.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Grasping of ideological education is the central link in rallying the whole Party to carry out great political struggle. Unless this task is fulfilled, no political task of the Party can be accomplished." Basically speaking, the task of the Party's organization is to work on men, i.e., on the masses of Party members. If Party

members are not armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, it will be impossible to carry out the work of organization of the Party successfully or to maintain the advanced quality, purity, and militant character of the Party organization.

Must the Party organization "expel the stale" and "absorb the fresh"? Yes, it must. This is certain. "A proletarian party must also expel the stale and absorb the fresh so it may keep its youthful vigor. Without removing rejects and waste matter and without taking in new blood, the Party will have no youthful vigor." Our Party always marches forward in a ceaseless process of "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh." The question is how should the work of "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh" be done? Should it be a simple performance of organizational procedures, including the filling in of forms, and then the whole thing be regarded as over? Or, while carrying out organizational "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh," should ideological "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh" be carried out first? Obviously, the latter process is correct, not the former.

Those who should be "expelled as being stale" must be resolutely expelled. Nevertheless, the necessary organizational procedures should be complied with. Work should still be done on them discriminately. Their reform should be intensified, so as to change the negative factors into positive ones wherever possible.

As regards those Party members who have made mistakes, including those whose mistakes are very serious but who are not beyond salvage, more patient, careful ideological work should be done on them in accordance with the principle of "punishing offenders as a warning to others, curing the disease to save the patient" and the guideline of severity in ideological criticism but leniency in organizational disposal, so as to help them know and correct their mistakes and return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to contribute what they can to the Party and the people.

As for the activists who distinguished themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution, intensified education and help should be given them. When they meet the requirements of Party members specified in the new Party Constitution, they should be actively absorbed into the Party.

With regard to new Party members who have just joined the Party, particularly some of the comrades who are national minorities or who have come from worker-peasant families, help should be given them to raise the level of their understanding of theory.

Only by resolutely impregnating the whole process of "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh" with education in ideology and the political line will it be possible to guarantee that the work of "expelling the stale and absorbing the fresh" can really be done well.

An earnest effort should be made to set up new Party committees in units in which such committees are not yet inaugurated. How should new Party committees be established? Here a series of organizational tasks must be

properly carried out. But most important of all, education concerning ideology and the political line must be given and rectification and repudiation of revisionism must be launched. This is because although certain organizational formalities are necessary, the basic question is what is the guiding thought of the newly established Party committees and what kind of line do they implement.

If the leadership squads, which are three-in-one units of "old, middle-aged and young" people in organizational form, are not armed with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and if they have not achieved "five unities" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought so that they are muddle-headed on questions of ideology and political line and cannot march in step in action, it will be difficult to imagine that they can carry out strong, effective centralized leadership of the Party.

In areas and units in which new Party committees are already established, the system of democratic centralism must be earnestly enforced in Party life. In this respect, it is relatively easy to establish some regulations and system, but if all the leadership cadres and the broad mass of Party members are to consciously observe these regulations and this system, so as to form within the Party "a political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, united will and individual satisfaction and liveliness" as described by Chairman Mao, it will be necessary to conduct education for Party members in ideology and the political line, organize them to study conscientiously Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, develop active ideological struggle within the Party, and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism.

Obviously, without ideological construction in the Party, organizational construction of the Party will be impossible. Only if this central link of ideological construction is grasped will it be easier to solve the various problems that come up in the Party, and will the Party be truly built as a vanguard force of the proletariat with booming youthful vigor.

In the proletarian revolutionary movement, the great revolutionary teachers have always attached the utmost importance to the role played by advanced thought and revolutionary theory in the building of a proletarian political party. Marx and Engels repeatedly stressed the necessity of the building of an independent party by the proletariat which was armed with revolutionary theory and which was opposed to all political parties of the propertied classes.

When bitterly attacking the economism that adored spontaneity, Lenin pointed out: "Only a party guided by advanced theory can realize the role of an advanced fighter."

Chairman Mao consistently and firmly insists on arming the whole Party with Marxism-Leninism. He earnestly teaches us the necessity of reinforcing the ideological construction of the Party with advanced thought and revolutionary theory.

Chairman Mao points out: "Without a revolutionary party built in accordance with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism and Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it will be impossible to lead the working class and the broad popular masses to victory over imperialism and its running dogs."

The great teaching of the revolutionary teacher is of profound, practical significance to our correct knowledge and handling of the relations between the Party's ideological construction and organizational construction. We must earnestly study it and thoroughly carry it out.

The Party's Ideological Construction Must Be Closely Coordinated With the Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Struggles

The view that "the work-load is heavy and production is busy, so there is no time for the Party's ideological construction" is erroneous because it puts the Party's ideological construction and the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles in opposite positions to each other. By so doing, the Party's ideological construction will inevitably be separated from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and become empty politics. It will also separate the three major revolutionary struggles from the Party's ideological and political leadership and put them on an evil road. This will greatly jeopardize Party building and the socialist cause.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to transform the world includes fulfillment of the following task: To transform the objective world as well as one's own subjective world." Our Party shoulders the great historical task of leading the broad revolutionary masses to carry out continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to ultimately bring about communism.

To accomplish this difficult and glorious historical task, we must strengthen the Party's ideological construction, ceaselessly raise the level of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Party, increase the consciousness of Party members regarding class struggle, line struggle, and continuing revolution, and strive to remold the world outlook.

The ideological construction of the Party and remolding of the world outlook of Party members can be carried out only simultaneously with the transformation of the objective world in close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Therefore, whether the Party's ideological construction is to be coordinated with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles is also an important aspect of the two-line struggle in Party building. During the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao linked the Party's ideological and organizational construction with the armed seizure of political power, stressing that the development, consolidation and Bolshevization of the Party must be carried out in the midst of armed struggle. In the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao again linked together the Party's ideological construction, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the struggle of continuing revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment are three great revolutionary movements and an effective guarantee that Communists will avoid bureaucratism, revisionism and dogmatism and will forever be invincible. They are also a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will ally itself with the broad working masses to exercise democratic dictatorship."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao demanded that our Party organization should have "booming youthful vigor" so as to "lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

Speaking of some of the basic level comrades who were newly elected to the Central Committee at the Party's 9th National Congress, Chairman Mao said, "Take care that they do not become separated from the masses, that they do not become detached from production and that they carry out their official duties."

This series of well-meaning instructions from Chairman Mao points out the correct way for the ideological construction of the Party and the remolding of the world outlook of the Party members.

Always starting from idealist transcendentalism, false Marxist political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have tried hard to sell their "three-separations" and "self-cultivation" in an attempt to drag our Party onto the road of separation from practical revolutionary struggle and from the masses and to change our Party into a revisionist Party, so they may restore capitalism in China.

Lenin said: "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the first and fundamental viewpoint of the theory of knowledge." Chairman Mao said, "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice, from the practice of production struggle, class struggle, and scientific experiment in society."

Where do the firm proletarian stand and the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism of our Party organizations and Party members come from? Whence come the plans, measures and ways and means by which our Party leads the three major revolutionary struggles and correctly implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? They cannot be ready-made and cannot come from hard thinking in a closed room, but can come only from the practice of revolutionary struggle. This is because man's thought is always a reflection of being, all rational knowledge must depend on perceptual knowledge, only by taking part in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, acquiring a large amount of perceptual knowledge and ceaselessly deepening it will it be possible to raise it to the stage of rationality, know the essential nature of things, and attain the goal of correctly knowing the objective world and transforming it.

In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, "it is class struggle in its various forms in particular that profoundly influences the development of man's knowledge." Violent class struggle gives man the severest test. It is the best crucible for remolding one's world outlook. Only

by consciously undergoing prolonged and difficult tempering and ceaselessly changing all kinds of non-proletarian thought in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, in particular at critical junctures of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, can a Communist gradually foster proletarian thoughts and feelings and ceaselessly increase his consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution.

Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is a powerful ideological weapon with which we may know the world and reform it. In remolding our world outlook, what we have to do is to change our non-proletarian stand, viewpoints and methods with the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. And in our study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can be truly successful only if we closely relate our study with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and keep in contact with the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

The broad revolutionary masses have the most practical experience. They are the makers of history and masters of the three major revolutionary movements. Only by humbly listening to the views of the masses in the practice of broad, profound mass struggle, ceaselessly taking rich political nutriment, ceaselessly struggling against self and repudiating revisionism, and washing away the idealist spirit can a Communist truly learn and master Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only then can we continuously transform the subjective world, continuously increase our ability to know objective laws, correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and push forward the continuous in-depth development of the three major revolutionary movements.

If our Party organization and Party members separate themselves from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and engage themselves in "self-cultivation behind closed doors," they will never be able to learn Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, their world outlook will never be remolded. They will make the idealist and metaphysical mistake of separating the subjective from the objective and knowledge from practice. They will run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The practical experience of Party building in our province in the past four years has shown once again that the Party's ideological construction must be coordinated with the practice of revolutionary struggle.

One example is Hungch'i production brigade of Chato hsien of Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou. Because the Party branch of this brigade closely coordinates the Party's ideological construction with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, it has not only brought about great development of livestock breeding in this notoriously poor brigade that is over 4,000 meters above sea level in an area where the Yangtze and the Yellow River spring, so that "the collective has reserves and commune members have surpluses," but also enabled itself to become stronger than ever, producing a number of outstanding Party members of the national minorities who dare to struggle courageously against poor natural conditions, against the class enemy, and against their own non-proletarian ideas.

On the other hand, the leadership members of the Party committees of some units are unable to participate properly in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Although they repeatedly stress the strengthening of the Party's ideological construction, they have never been able to solve the problems that exist in the Party, the ideological features of Party members have not been fundamentally changed, and revolution and production have remained in a backward state for a long time.

Because they were separated from practice and from the masses, some old comrades took the wrong stand for a time during the great proletarian cultural revolution and followed the bourgeois reactionary line. But after going deep into rural villages and pastoral areas, and having conscientiously read and studied, labored, and struggled against self and repudiated revisionism together with the masses, their consciousness of continuing revolution was markedly increased and they have regained their revolutionary youthfulness.

They said with deep understanding, "Separated from the practice of revolutionary struggle, one's mind will be befuddled, one's eyes will be blinded, and physically one will be lazy. Participating in the practice of revolutionary struggle, one's mind will be clear, one's eyes will be bright, and one's fighting determination will be strong."

"Historical experience merits attention." In the current acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, we must promote the revolutionary style of study of "unity of theory and reality" which Chairman Mao consistently advocates. In the course of intensifying the Party's ideological construction, we must guide the broad masses of Party members, in particular the high and intermediate level cadres, to combine their conscientious reading of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books with the leading of the revolutionary people of various nationalities in developing in depth the three major revolutionary movements with the in-depth and lasting development of revolutionary mass criticism, and with the extensive promotion of the practice of investigation and study and conscientious summing up of experience. Under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, Party organizations of all levels and veteran and new Party members must accept tempering and trials by putting themselves in the violent storm and high waves of mass struggle, striving to transform their subjective world while transforming the objective world.

On the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles, let us further build the Party organizations of all levels into impregnable fighting bulwarks of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further foster the broad masses of Party members into vanguard fighters of continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

BACKWARD BRIGADES

Direct Vigorous Efforts Toward Transformation of Backward Brigades

by

The CCP Committee of Chingyang Hsien, Shensi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1971)

In the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in agriculture, our Chingyang hsien, Shensi Province, has acted in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must pay good attention to typical examples." While paying great attention to advanced typical examples, the hsien has directed vigorous efforts toward the transformation of backward brigades. In one year, a rapid change has come over the features of the hsien.

Of 31 backward brigades, ten achieved a per-mow summer grain output to meet the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Half of the brigades stepped into the advanced ranks. The fact that the backward brigades are catching up has come as a shock to the advanced ones and a spur to those somewhere in between. Throughout the hsien an excellent situation is shaping up with one chasing after another.

For summer grain output of the whole hsien this year, the highest record in history was achieved. For autumn grain and cotton crops, bumper harvests were also scored after a successful fight against serious drought and insect pests.

At the outset, some comrades held that backward brigades were sources of complicated problems and endless trouble, and their management was time-consuming and energy-wasting. Bungling would involve one so deeply that one had no way of getting out. It would be much less troublesome to give primary attention to advanced typical examples. A summing-up of experience also came much easier.

Through lining up and checking up on everyone of the 209 brigades of the whole hsien, the hsien Party committee came to understand that one important reason why the hsien in the past few years had not made great progress was a number of backward brigades standing in the way. Most of these backward brigades represented big villages. Though they accounted for only a small percentage of the brigades of the whole hsien yet the cultivable area occupied by them made up a great part of the total acreage. These brigades were scenes of complicated class struggle and their leading squads were sources of a multitude of problems and serious cases of tendency toward capitalism.

Should backward brigades be given attention? Should we face difficulties head on and face unenviable places with a greater determination to fit

in? Or should we steer clear of difficulties and of the storms of class struggle? This is not a problem of approach but a major one having to do with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With heightened awareness, the leading members of the hsien Party committee led a number of cadres to stay with backward brigades. There they doggedly placed themselves at fixed points and vigorously worked on the backward brigades' transformation.

We Must Divide One Into Two

In the past, the mere talk of backward brigades conjured up the vision of "No end of defects and seeing no results from our efforts." It was a common practice to blame the backward brigades for their "unworthy cadres and disobedient commune members." So, for backward brigades, there was less concrete help than criticism and reproach. Under the influence of such a way of thinking, the cadres and commune members of the backward brigades also became more and more diffident. They fell to complaining of their own brigades' "poor foundation and unfavorable conditions and poverty rooted in the use of conventional water wells."

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must learn to look at a problem from all sides." "Two contradictory and opposing sides as a result of struggle are bound to change into each other under given conditions."

In the light of these teachings from Chairman Mao, we analyzed the actual conditions of some backward brigades. Only then did we realize that backward brigades were not backward in all their aspects. Most of the cadres and the broad masses wanted revolution and a change of features. Hidden in their midst was a great source of socialist activism. Only by arousing the cadres and the masses and acting in a down-to-earth manner could the backward change into the advanced.

T'uanchuang brigade of Shihch'iao commune was a known backward one in the hsien. In the past, due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the harrassing activities of the class enemy, there was a serious tendency toward capitalism. The thinking of the leading squad was far from unified. Agricultural output dropped year by year.

In the past few years, hsien- and commune-level cadres visited this brigade on many occasions. Those comrades visiting the brigade had an inadequate idea of the "one divided into two" viewpoint and failed to see the favorable factors. All they did was to complain of the backward brigades' being unworthy of themselves. They lacked the determination to act. When they did act, they lacked confidence in success. They kept working the usual way without achieving any substantial results.

Last winter, a member of the hsien Party committee once again came to stay at a selected spot with this brigade. He made an over-all analysis of its position. Everyone was made to see not only the complex class struggle, production backwardness and other problems existing in this brigade but also the favorable factors prevailing.

The brigade then unfolded class struggle, dealt a blow to the sabotage activities of the class enemy, cited good men and good deeds in struggle, and aroused the activism of cadres and commune members. A mass campaign for large-scale farmland water conservation construction was launched in the whole brigade, as well as for deep-plowing and soil transformation and manure gathering. Where there was some success the hsien Party committee and the commune Party committee gave a timely citation. Also called here was an on-the-spot meeting to popularize the relevant experience. The cadres of the whole brigade were strong in their determination and its commune members full of vim and vigor. New upsurges continuously appeared in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Per-mow summer grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" or the total yearly grain output for the last year.

We Must Direct Vigorous Efforts To the Fundamental Things

In tackling the backward, what should be the first target of our efforts? In the past, we went to the backward brigades many times. But because we failed to apply vigorously Mao Tse-tung's thought to educating the masses but instead solely applied pressure where farming, harvesting and management were concerned, we got nowhere no matter how we tried.

Shihwang of Sanch'ü commune was formerly a backward brigade. Last winter, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee brought a propaganda team to stay at a selected pot in this brigade. On finding the backward state of this brigade and the hard life of the commune members, members of the team lost no time helping the brigade in drawing up plans and laying in farm tools. Some comrades got so enthusiastic about it that they forget about their own meals and their own sleep. They set out shopping for electrical parts to make chemical fertilizers, playing the role of "buyers."

After a whirl of activities, work in various respects still did not show much improvement. Problems multiplied. Why? The cadres placed at selected spots conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings about political work and vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "production first." It was realized that the trouble at the first stage of work lay in the failure to get at the fundamentals. Thereafter, the cadres combined the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture with the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign for Party rectification and Party build-up and also revolutionary mass criticism. In the process, they dealt a crushing blow at the class enemies wrecking the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The idea of doing farming for the revolution was fostered. In this way, a tremendous change came over revolution and production. This year, per-mow summer grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the past, we used to associate a backward brigade with backward production, backward economy and backward masses. After investigations and studies, we found that in essence it was a matter of backwardness of the

leading squad. Of the so-called backward brigades, some had their leading squad infiltrated by bad elements and some whose leading squads lacked a high degree of class consciousness. Some leading squads in some cases also showed lack of fervor for continuous revolution, some lack of unity and some the idea of "favoritism" and no enthusiasm for socialist construction. Such conditions show that to change backward features thoroughly, we must first direct proper efforts toward construction in the revolutionization of leading squads.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Paitu brigade of Ch'ungwen commune showed a serious tendency toward capitalism. Between cadres and the masses disunity existed. The class enemy availed itself of the opportunity to carry out disruptive activities. Production was in a very backward state. Last winter, the hsien- and commune-level cadres came to this brigade to stay at selected spots. Starting with class struggle, they educated those cadres who had erred, and rounded out the leading squad. Local cadres raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. They energetically led the masses in learning from Tachai. A very rapid change came over the features of the whole brigade.

We Must Buckle Down to the Job

Tackling the backward is a long-term arduous struggle. We must cultivate profound proletarian feelings for the cadres and masses of the backward brigades and join them in fighting heaven and earth and fighting the enemy and work in a down-to-earth manner. We should not avoid buckling down to the job and exerting the greatest efforts. We must work at it constantly, repeatedly and thoroughly instead of dabbling in it "like a dragonfly that skims the water and flies away."

Ch'ayang brigade of Taip'ing commune was an old backward brigade. In the past, people had been sent there many times to work on it. But the comrades going there lacked a strong ambition. They slipped away after spending a couple of days there without succeeding in changing its backward features. The masses said critically, "Verbally one gives voice to the call for tackling the backward but actually he does not buckle down to the job. So the backward always remains backward."

In the spring of this year, a comrade of the hsien Party committee led a hsien- and commune-level propaganda team to stay at selected points deep in the midst of this brigade. Elaborate investigations and studies were conducted. Vigorous efforts were directed toward education in ideology and political line for the benefit of cadres and commune members. "Five togethernesses" were doggedly practiced with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Proletarian feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants continuously grew deeper. After a year of hard struggle, this brigade underwent a tremendous change in its features. Rapidly it joined the advanced ranks of the hsien.

The development of a thing is always uneven. On the road ahead new backward brigades always crop up. We are determined to follow continuously the method of tackling both the advanced and the backward and leading forward those in between. This is to spur the continuous intensifying of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

* * *

Ideological Problems Must First Be Solved

by

The Party Branch of Ch'ichiach'ints'un Brigade,
Weihai Municipality, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1971)

Our Ch'ichiach'ints'un brigade was formerly a backward one. After its formation, the new Party branch decided to lead the broad masses of commune members in promoting revolution and stimulating production so it might change from a backward into an advanced state. Where should we start? We conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Getting hold of ideological education is a central link in the effort to unite the whole Party for great political struggle. If such a task is not solved, none of the Party's political tasks will be accomplished." We began to realize that to solve the problem of backward brigades, we had to first solve the ideological problem.

How should we solve ideological problems? At the outset, we had a fuzzy idea of things. We erroneously thought that to tackle ideological problems was to tackle the backward. This meant paying attention to backward people and backward thinking where a relatively backward unit came to our attention. The "one-dividing-into-two" approach was replaced by simplified methods. The result was that nothing much came out of a great amount of energy spent and everything pointed to a state of passivity.

Later, we held a cadres' study class and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts. Everyone came to understand that to tackle ideological education and solve ideological problems is not just to tackle the backward. The advanced must also be tackled. Attention must be paid to not only those obvious ideological problems showing up but also those hidden ideological problems at their beginnings. We must not just concern ourselves with temporary phenomena. We must analyze the essence through phenomena. We must take people's pulses ideologically and give ideological-political work precedence over everything else.

In the past, we adopted a one-sided approach toward the advanced and the backward. Those advanced elements were considered perfect in one hundred and one respects just because they had been first rated perfect in one respect. This meant trusting them in one hundred and one respects. Even if they did something wrong, we wrote it off as something inevitable and inconsequential and undeserving of any effort in the ideological field.

As a result, they had no way of giving full play to their leading role. Where they could, it was only for a short period. Some let a new situation leave them behind the crowd. As for those rated as backward by a minority, they had only their bad side and not their progressive side in view. So obsessed were they with what came to sight that everything else was brushed aside and carried away so far in their respect that they were thought to be undeserving of criticism. These people got so disheartened and discouraged as to give up getting ahead as a result.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Many comrades have no head for analysis, loath to make repeated and penetrating analyses and studies of complicated things but inclined toward a simple conclusion that is absolutely affirmative or negative. .....Hereafter, such a situation should be improved."

We studied Chairman Mao's affectionate teachings and came to understand that just as in the advanced there were backward elements so in the backward there were positive factors. To treat the former sweepingly as one red glow and the latter as one sheet of darkness was to view things in a rigid and one-sided manner. On the strength of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, we vigorously shattered in our minds the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. We buckled down to a repeated process of analyzing and studying the ideological state of the masses and matched every tendency we found with different ways and means.

Those advanced elements were helped by us in seeing not only what is achieved and what is lacking and fighting arrogance and complacency in a continuous advance. T'ao I-ch'ang, head of the first team, was formerly relatively active in study and work. Later, he met with difficulties in work and came to grief. He developed the idea of getting encumbered with a burden. On discovering this, we joined him in studying Chairman Mao's great theory on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. We also joined him in recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. We helped him raise his consciousness of continuous revolution. He became courageous in shouldering a heavy burden. At the peak autumn-harvesting season, he suddenly got seriously sick and was sent to hospital. Though physically placed in the hospital he was mentally occupied with the team. During his period of hospitalization, he went back to the team many times to check up on the ideological state of commune members. He also looked into production conditions in the fields. Thanks to his and commune members' joint efforts, the first team at last got rid of the label of "one always in difficulties" and stepped into the ranks of the advanced.

As for those backward comrades, we took note of the positive factors in backwardness and fervently helped them change into progressive elements. T'ao Hsin-ts'ai of Kuoyeh team was in the past dubbed "one who is always backward." Some people also called him, "a cooked taro incapable of sprouting and unworthy of what is done for him." We analyzed his various manifestations and found some positive factors in him. We helped him understand himself correctly and see not only his own strength but also the reason why he had been dubbed "one who is always backward." He saw clearly the orientation for his progress. A tremendous change came over his thinking. He energetically devoted himself to study. In doing labor, he offered to shoulder heavy burdens. When "Tachai-type fields" were being worked on, he went to Shihwotzu to carry stone at the crack of dawn.

For a period, the members of our leading squad stayed among the masses tackling ideological work and ideological problems of one kind or another. We kept busy day and night doing a lot of mental work and a lot of walking. And yet not very prominent results rewarded our efforts. Those

in disharmony remained so. Those lanquid and lackadaisical remained listless and slothful. Those given to strange talk were still fond of telling something offbeat.

What was the matter? To counter this problem, our Party branch called a cadres' meeting and organized everyone to study and discuss the matter. Everyone came to understand that problems were reflected in commune members but rooted in cadres. By just tackling others' ideological problems and not our own, we would surely fail when it came to digesting and handling properly others' ideological problems.

Thereafter, in tackling ideological problems among the masses, we first paid attention to those among leadership members. We constantly applied the weapon of criticism and self-criticism in conducting open-door rectification and heart-to-heart-talk activities. The aim was to expose and analyze contradictions and help each other to seek mutual progress.

Party branch secretary Ch'i Feng-yüan said, "For a few years, I tried to learn from Tachai but got nowhere every year. It turned out that it was not a matter of the masses being backward and disobedient. Rather it was my backward thinking acting up. Some people said, 'Learning from Tachai is impossible of being planned and we might as well take up sidelines, if we are to be quickly rewarded.' I also opined that of one thousand and one cliches, what should be taken as the rule of thumb is that with money we could do everything. Therefore, I relaxed leadership over agricultural production. I also failed to assume a correct attitude toward the advanced and the backward. I thought of the advanced as perfect in every respect and irreproachable and excusable for one hundred and one missteps in the light of one praiseworthy step credited to him. For those who were backward, I showed no overflowing class feeling and no inclination to warm up to them, to unite with them and to help and encourage them to get ahead. Instead I thought lightly of them and looked down upon them. All this was wrong. Without solving all these ideological problems involving myself, how could I help in educating the masses?" Later, Ch'i Feng-yüan took the initiative to examine himself among the masses. He criticized his own erroneous idea.

T'ao I-ch'iang, deputy secretary of the Party branch and head of a brigade, failed to treat the masses correctly. He thought highly of himself. He was rigid and inflexible in his style. At the peak "three-autumn" season last year, some women stayed home doing embroidery without participating in field labor. The brigade head withdrew all the frames for embroidering and forced all the women into agricultural production. But some of these women still refused to work in the fields.

On discovering this problem, the Party branch organized cadres in time to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. Everyone came to understand that in handling the ideological problems among the masses, they could only resort to persuasion and not suppression. The cadres of the brigade examined among the masses the erroneous way of forcefully withdrawing embroidering frames. Meanwhile, Mao Tse-tung's thought was applied in arousing and educating the masses. The masses were made to see the significance of the proper handling

of "three-autumn" production. Thus, those women who were at first devoted to embroidering at home all energetically and cheerfully plunged into the "three-autumn" battle.

Henceforth, the members of the leading squad of our brigade made a regular practice of continuously solving our own ideological problems through study meetings, heart-to-heart talks and small-scale rectification. We strived for proper ways and means in doing ideological work for the masses' benefit. In this way, people's thinking changed. Land output also changed. Last year, our brigade scored a per-mow grain output of 816 catties to cross the "Yangtze." This year, per-mow grain production stood at 850 catties, which meant an increase over last year's total by 16,000 catties. Fruits registered an output of 340,000 catties, an increase of 100 percent over last year. Since the spring of this year and the beginning of winter, 110 mow of "Tachai-type land" has been created. The collective economy is doing better and better.

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Direct Efforts Toward Revolutionary Transformation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1971)

"Where the masses are, there are generally three sections of people, relatively active, somewhere in between and relatively backward." These three segments of people or three kinds of units are not all fixed and unchanged. The responsibility of the leadership is to prod the advanced into getting more advanced and the backward into catching up with the advanced. In a word, we must work on revolutionary transformation.

The mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture is intended as a spur to a great change in peasants' thinking and in agricultural production. In such a mass campaign, the tackling of both the advanced and the backward helps considerably toward propelling the whole situation.

An advanced unit is not inherently advanced. A backward unit is also never doomed to backwardness. All advanced units are converted from common and ordinary ones. An advanced unit has its defects, and their removal can make it more advanced and more capable of playing a proper leading role.

A backward unit is not backward in all its aspects. In it there always exist positive factors. Giving play to its built-in positive factors and rendering fervent help in overcoming its negative factors can help turn the backward into the advanced.

The two articles written by the Party committee of Chingyang hsien, Shensi, and the Party branch of Ch'ichiach'ints'un brigade, Weihai municipality, Shantung, provide some experience in the vigorous handling of ideological and political-line education and the stimulation of the transformation of the backward into the advanced. Such experience may serve as reference for us comrades.

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PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Stories How Chinese PLA Cadres and Men Care for Each Other

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

chinese people's liberation army cadres and men care for, love and help each other in line with chairman mao's teaching "support the cadres and cherish the soldiers". following are two instances:

sending patient to hospital

wang cheng-chiu, regimental commander of a p.l.a. unit, once went to inspect work in a company. one night he found a soldier suffering from acute gastric enteritis and was greatly concerned. talking matters over with the company cadres, he decided to take the patient to the hospital immediately for emergency treatment.

heavy rain fell just as they were carrying the soldier to a car. the company cadres said: "regimental commander, the weather is bad and your wounds may ache. better let us take him exclamation" the regimental commander said firmly: "my wounds are nothing serious exclamation i'll take him." saying this he jumped into the car and started away.

the car raced toward the hospital and the regimental commander wiped the sweat from the forehead of the suffering soldier. on the way, the car got stuck on the slippery muddy road. though the wheels turned round, the car did not budge. the regimental commander jumped out and cleared the road with a spade. the car went on but halted at the end of a river. the wooden bridge across it was submerged by the floods. the regimental commander covered the soldier with his rain-coat and said to the others: "let us carry him exclamation" he and two young soldiers carried the man. the muddy water was knee-deep and the regimental commander felt twinges of pain from his old wounds. he recalled an event in a battle that was indelible in his mind. when he led a company in attacking the enemy his right collar-bone was shattered by a bullet. he fell to the ground. just then a bomb dropped nearby and a fighter dashed up and shielded the commander with his own body. the fighter saved him at the cost of his own life. thinking of this, the commander felt his energy surge. ignoring the pain from his wounds, he carried the sick soldier to the hospital. emergency treatment was effective and the soldier was moved to see the commander at his bedside.

risking life for comrade-in-arms

lu liang-yang, company political instructor of a p.l.a. unit, led the fighters in night practice of hand-grenade throwing. a new fighter carelessly dropped his hand-grenade into the trench where he stood. the political instructor rushed to the spot, picked up the grenade and tossed it out, while shielding the fighter with his body. the grenade exploded in the air and

wounded the instructor who was to be rushed to the hospital. the instructor was not concerned about his wounds but worried about the reaction of the new fighter who might feel guilty and despondent. he decided to have a talk with the young man before going to the hospital. a medical assistant urged him: "you are wounded and must go to the hospital right away." he replied: "the progress of the comrades is more important than my wounds. if i didn't settle this ideological problem, i won't rest easy."

the young fighter was upset to see the instructor wounded. he grasped the instructor's hand and was hardly able to speak. the instructor said: "comrade, you are not to blame. i had not been meticulous enough in my work. i didn't remind you beforehand. study chairman mao's works hard and master fighting skills ..." the young fighter was moved and promised not to disappoint the instructor. he would study chairman mao's works hard and draw lessons from the accident so as to make greater progress.

OIL PRODUCTION

Technicians in Northwest China Plant Play Active Role in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 11, 1971)

technicians of the lanchow petro-chemical machinery plant are playing their part in grasping revolution and promoting production, due to education by the plant party committee and revolutionary committee.

they are organized to study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao and take part in productive labour. they are encouraged to handle technical matters well and with the workers carry out scientific experiments and solve technical problems in production, and most of them have made achievements.

the plant undertook to produce a new drilling machine last year. the technicians joined the workers and cadres in making a new design. after three months of repeated experiments, a new drilling machine was made. then they went to the oil fields and carried out further experiments with the oil workers. based on their suggestions, they improved the machine three times.

to enable the technicians to play a still more effective role, the party organization and the revolutionary committee encourage the technicians to make a study of technique for the revolution.

the casting workshop had a backward work process. since the beginning of this year, the workshop's three-in-one technical group studied related data and adopted

the strong points of various processes. in close cooperation with other units concerned, they made big improvements and worked out a new method that raises the rate of standard products of a main part in a drilling machine from 20 per cent to 80 per cent or more. this saves material and raises efficiency. by their joint efforts, workers, cadres and technicians of the plant have made 180 major technical innovations.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mountainous Area in East China Province Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 10, 1971)

people of the kanchou area of kiangsi province in east china are building up the mountainous region by self-reliance and hard struggle. they have carried forward the glorious tradition of this former revolutionary base area and responded to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

highways now reach almost every commune in this administrative region. over 2,000 small hydro-electric power stations have been set up and many villages now have electricity. agricultural and side-line products are processed by machines. the planting of trees and building of water conservancy projects have generally checked soil erosion. the average grain yield per hectare for the whole area last year surpassed the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the harvest of early rice this year was good, with total output being 13 per cent more than last year's. the output of late rice was also above that of 1970. total output of sugar cane, jute and tobacco all increased by big margins.

aboved 75 per cent of the area is mountainous. included are the wuyi, lohsiao and chiulien mountains which are linked and very rich in natural resources. the cadres and commune members are resolved to follow tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, in transforming their area.

members of the communist party committee and revolutionary committee of hsunwu county studied "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and some other philosophic works by chairman mao conscientiously. they persisted in making investigations and study and worked out a plan to build this area based on the first-hand data they accumulated. after three years of work, the county built 5,600 water conservancy projects of varying size. this equals the total built before the cultural revolution. these projects have transformed 13,400 hectares of land into fields giving stable output irrespective of drought or waterlogging. the county has also set up 400 large or small forest farms, reclaimed 3,000 hectares

of barren mountains, planted 300,000 fruit trees and afforested 9,300 hectares of land. grain output has increased year by year. grain output per hectare before the cultural revolution averaged only three tons. last year it reached six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the mountainous area of the southern kiangsi province is high and cold. low yielding land, including crusted and sandy soil, accounts for one-third of the total cultivated. on such fields only single-cropping rice could be planted before, and the average rice yield per hectare was only around two tons. the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels led the commune members in transforming the low-yield land in the mass movement to learn from tachai. after several years of hard work, the whole area transformed 70,000 hectares and adopted double cropping rice. grain output has increased greatly.

there used to be many barren hills in the southern part of the province. in the course of learning from tachai, the leading members at all levels led the commune members in planting trees on the hills every winter and spring. the trees planted this year covered more than 86,660 hectares. afforestation has ended soil erosion in many counties and communes and increased farm output.

the communes or brigades have set up more than 2,100 small hydro-electric power stations with local raw material.

shihcheng county, lying near the wuyi mountains, built dams across 23 streams and installed 263 water turbine pumps to generate electricity, husk rice, thresh grain, press oil, make flour and crush fodder. this has lightened labour intensity and saved manpower and accelerated the development of local industry.

chuannan county had little industry formerly. it set up more than 90 small hydro-electric power stations and now has over 20 factories producing iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, farm machines, cement, electric motors, lime and other things to aid agricultural production.

WATER CONSERVATION

South China Communes Build Small Water Conservancy Works

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 11, 1971)

peasants and cadres of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china have achieved success in building water conservancy works. they owe this to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle they have learned from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the region has overfulfilled its 1971 plan for water conservancy and farmland improvement. it has made another 133,000 hectares capable of giving stable yield irrespective of drought or waterlogging, and added 77,000 hectares of arable land.

the leading bodies at various levels in the region firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in the light of building water conservancy projects. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi, such as "let specialists take charge of water control" and seeking things big and foreign. they implemented the principle of communes and production brigades concentrate on building small projects complete with irrigation facilities. such projects can be built and give benefit the same year.

hsilin county is a remote, cold mountain area. some people used to think that water conservancy projects could not be built there because the mountains are high and precipitous. in winter last year the cadres and commune members carried out revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the remaining influence of the revisionist line in water conservancy. they then worked hard and self-reliantly to build 250 small water conservancy projects. this transformed 500 hectares which can give stable yield regardless of drought or waterlogging. they also created 260 hectares of wet and dry fields. the county planted early rice this year on an area 55 per cent larger than in 1970. grain output in the first half of this year was 65 per cent above the corresponding 1970 period. then the county reaped a good harvest of late rice.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Denounces Indian Aggression Against Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today strongly condemning the indian government for its military aggression against pakistan.

the statement says, "the development of the situation in the indo-pakistan subcontinent during the recent days has abundantly established the fact that india, with the connivance and backing of soviet social-imperialism, is carrying on an undeclared, large-scale war of aggression against pakistan."

india's invasion of pakistan is aimed at creating "bangla desh" to be led by a small group of india-fostered individuals put east pakistan under its direct or indirect control, it says.

"india is, thus, committing intervention and interference in the internal affairs of pakistan; she is perpetrating military aggression against a neighbouring country, encroaching upon the latter's territorial integrity and political independence; she is trampling upon the basic principle of normal international relations between countries that international dispute should be settled by peaceful means; her objectives, as well as the means she is applying to realize them, are out-and-out expansionistic, basically similar to those of british imperialism at the time it subverted the indian subcontinent, or those of japanese imperialism at the time it turned the northeastern part of china into 'manchukuo', or hitler's when fascist germany was anschlussing austria and czechoslovakia, or those pursued and applied by the u.s. and various other imperialist countries -- objectives and means the peoples of the world, and the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in particular, will never forget."

the statement says, "the treaty of military alliance she concluded with the soviet revisionist leading clique last august and the collusion of both the governments of india and the soviet union inside as well as outside the u.n. with regard to the development in the indo-pakistan subcontinent are obviously aimed at accommodating their expansionist ambitions."

the statement adds, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association strongly condemns the indian regime's intervention and interference in the internal affairs of the pakistan people and military aggression against pakistan as an independent and sovereign country." "the only way to eliminate the

tension in the indo-pakistan subcontinent is that the aggressor, and that is india, immediately stops her act of aggression and both sides take speedy steps to implement the u.n. general assembly resolution adopted on december 7 by an overwhelming majority. world public opinion has the bounden duty to censure and thoroughly expose any further acts of soviet social-imperialism and its lackeys to violate the strong aspirations of the world people and sabotage the basic principles of peaceful coexistance between countries," the statement concludes.

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Denounces Indian Aggression Against Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement yesterday condemning the indian government strongly for its armed aggression against pakistan.

the statement says, "with the strong support and connivance of soviet social-imperialism, the reactionary indian government blatantly launched large scale armed invasion against the sacred national territory of pakistan and declared its recognition of the so-called 'bangla desh' in an attempt to annex east pakistan. it created many absurd pretexts to legalize its aggression against pakistan. at this hour when the situation in the indo-pakistan subcontinent is drastically intensified, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau strongly condemns the reactionary indian government's wild acts of subversion and aggression against pakistan."

the statement notes, "the question of east pakistan is an internal affair of pakistan and can only be settled by the independent and sovereign state of pakistan. neither the indian reactionaries nor the social-imperialists have any right to interfere in or settle it in its stead. but, colluding with each other they have collected a handful of pakistani national scums and fabricated a 'bangla desh'. their so-called 'bangla desh' is nothing but a refurbished copy of the quisling puppet regime under hitler's wings. it is a political mummy propped up by the indian reactionaries and a camouflage used by the separatists to blackmail the people of pakistan and deceive the people of the rest of the world."

it adds, "in its scramble for world hegemony with u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism has been trying by every means to strengthen its position in the indo-pakistan subcontinent. it has been intensifying its collusion with the indian reactionaries in political, military and economic fields. in its armed subversion

and invasion against pakistan, india has received in every step support and encouragement from social-imperialism."

the statement says, "the pakistani people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism. in face of the frenzied attack by the indian reactionaries and the bullying and blackmailing by the social-imperialists, they are united by a common hatred for the enemy and heroically fight against the aggressors. with unswerving determination they are fighting for the defence of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and they have courageously dealt telling blows at the indian reactionary troops and downed many of the intruding aircraft. the pakistani people have won the sympathy and support of the world people by their highly militant and indomitable spirit, while the indian reactionaries and social-imperialists find themselves in unprecedented isolation."

the statement says in conclusion, "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, together with the people and the progressive and revolutionary writers of asia, africa and the rest of the world, once again condemns india's acts of aggression and reiterates its unreserved support for and solidarity with the pakistani people in their struggle to safeguard and defend their state sovereignty. the indian reactionaries must immediately stop their aggression, cease fire and withdraw their troops of invasion. if they persist in their wilful and arbitrary acts, they will be only playing with fire and inviting their own destruction and thus sealing their own ignominious end."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Government Economic Delegation to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 10, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening for the visit to albania of the chinese government economic delegation headed by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the reception was attended by abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission; koco theodhosi, minister of industry and mining; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; shinasi dragoti, minister of construction; aleks verli, minister of finance; myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and others.

ambassador liu chen-hua was the first to propose a toast at the reception which was filled with the warmest and most friendly atmosphere. the friendly visit of the chinese government economic delegation, he said,

has further promoted the fraternal economic and technical cooperation between china and albania and enhanced the friendship between the two countries.

proposing a toast, comrade fang yi pointed out that during its visit in albania, the chinese government economic delegation was living all the time in the great internationalist friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania. the warm welcome accorded to the delegation by the albanian comrades-in-arms very vividly embodied the incomparably profound feelings of revolutionary friendship cherished by the great albanian people led by comrade enver hoxha for the chinese people led by chairman mao.

comrade fang yi said, "we have seen with our own eyes that the heroic albanian people under the wise leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, holding high the great banner of marxism-leninism and with a pick in the one hand and a rifle in the other, have overcome all difficulties and advanced in big strides on the road of socialist revolution and construction."

comrade fang yi said, "albania, the great beacon of socialism in europe, is shining more and more brightly. your victories have proved that under the leadership of a genuine proletarian party, a people armed with marxism-leninism are invincible and can perform all kinds of miracles in the world. your victories are also victories of the chinese people and of the revolutionary people the world over."

proposing a toast, comrade kellezi said, "your visit in our country is a vivid expression of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two peoples and two countries. the albanian-chinese friendship is founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, is forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and has stood the test in the flames of fierce class struggle, in socialist construction in albania and china and in the resolute struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by the soviet renegade clique. albania and china are separated by thousands of miles, but the hearts of our two peoples are closely linked together. our friendship is not subjected to geographical restrictions and fears no sabotage by the enemy, whose vain attempt to stop our two peoples and two parties from advancing shoulder to shoulder with invincible force and iron will under whatever circumstances will certainly fail shamefully."

he said, "the successful visit of the chinese government economic delegation, the very ardent fraternal talks between our two sides and the documents signed in the visit are another new contribution to and expression of the steady strengthening of the friendship and militant unity between our two parties and countries and the further development of the very close fraternal relations between our two parties and countries in every realm."

comrade kellezi said, "please convey upon your return to your country the most sincere revolutionary respect and pure militant friendship of the albanian people, their party of labour and the people's republic

of albania for the fraternal chinese people, the central committee of the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the most esteemed friend of the albanian people."

comrade kellezi said in conclusion, "as intimate comrades-in-arms, our two parties, two peoples and two countries will always march forward shoulder to shoulder in socialist construction, in the struggle for the victory of revolution and in the joint struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Big Victory on Highway 6 in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "warm congratulations on the big victory on highway 6" which reads as follows:

the cambodian patriotic army and people won a big victory recently in the highway 6 area. after a hundred days of fierce fighting, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces smashed the frantic attacks launched by u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol clique, uprooted many important enemy strongholds, liberated vast areas, urban and rural, and performed the remarkable exploit of annihilating over 10,000 enemy troops. people are elated over this news of victory. the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic cambodian people.

the big victory on highway 6 was the biggest battle of annihilation fought by the cambodian people since they launched the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this magnificent battle has fully demonstrated the powerful might of people's war. under the direction of u.s. imperialism, the lon nol clique threw in more than 70 battalions to effect a breakthrough on highway 6 and attack the liberated areas in northeast cambodia in an attempt to get phnompenh out of its predicament. closely relying on the broad masses and with the main forces fighting in close coordination with the regional forces, the heroic cambodian people's national liberation armed forces adopted flexible strategy and tactics and utilized their strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points. skilfully manipulating the enemy on the battlefields, they cut the enemy into isolated groups and threw him into confusion. seizing favourable opportunities and concentrating superior forces, they put enemy effectives out of action by entire units. giving full play to the militant spirit of bravery, staunchness and continuous fighting, they badly battered the enemy. despite lon nol's personal supervision on the battlefront

and despatch of saigon puppet troops to help on orders of u.s. imperialism, the lon nol puppet troops could not avert their fate of disastrous defeat. this important new victory of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people has dealt a heavy blow to and weakened the reactionary rule of the u.s. imperialist lackey the lon nol clique and consolidated the liberated areas of cambodia. it has an important influence on the development of the war situation in cambodia hereafter. it gives powerful encouragement and impetus to the people of the three indochinese countries in their common struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

to push its war "khmerization" scheme in cambodia, u.s. imperialism has done its utmost in the past year and more to bolster the lon nol clique, expand and equip the puppet troops in an intensified manner. the attack they launched in the highway 6 area this time was a step of u.s. imperialism to carry out the "nixon doctrine" of using indochinese to fight indochinese. however, this time they once again lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. the associated press admitted that the ignominious failure suffered by the lon nol clique was "the worst military disaster" in the past 20 months since it staged the reactionary coup. facts prove that the victorious advance of the cambodian people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation cannot be halted by u.s. imperialism whatever it may do -- come out itself, use the saigon puppet troops or rely on the lon nol puppet troops.

the spectacular military exploits of the cambodian people in the highway 6 area and the great victory scored by the people of laos and south viet nam last spring in the highway 9 area, in lower laos and the tay nguyen area of south viet nam fully prove that the situation in the indochinese battlefield does not change according to the will of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. this is the way things are: unreconciled to their defeat, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys make military adventures in a frenzied death-bed struggle. however, the more desperate their struggle, the more ignominious their failure; while the more the armed forces of the indochinese people fight, the stronger they become, growing up in the course of struggle and advancing in victory. the great victory in the highway 6 area opens the prologue to victory in the dry season battle in indochina and foreshadows still greater new victory for the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

NUFC and RGNUC Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

a delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia with ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the royal government of national union and the national united front of cambodia, as head and general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., as deputy head, left peking by special plane this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea to pay a friendly visit.

the members of the delegation are chea san, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of justice and judicial reforms of the r.g.n.u.c.; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c.; ang kim khoan, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the d.p.r.k., and his wife; penn nhach, n.u.f.c. member and secretary general of the r.g.n.u.c. ministry of foreign affairs.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien saw off the delegation at the airport.

among those seeing off the delegation at the airport were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c.; van piny, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; madame kou roun; ker meas, member of the n.u.f.c. central committee and cambodian ambassador to china; and other n.u.f.c. members and r.g.n.u.c. officials.

present also were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy here were also present.

responsible member of the bureau of the protocol of the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry pak si ho who had come specially to welcome the delegation left here by the same plane.

CHINA AND INDO-PAKISTAN WAR

Just Cause Enjoys Abundant Support While Unjust Cause Finds Little Support

- article by Jen-min Jih-pao commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the entitle "just cause enjoys abundant support while unjust cause finds little support". it reads in full as follows:

the resolution put forward by algeria, argentina and other countries calling for a ceasefire and troop withdrawal by both india and pakistan was finally adopted with an overwhelming majority after more than eight hours of debate at the plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly on december 7, 1971, in disregard of the obstruction by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and indian expansionism. this reflects the common desire of the medium and small nations and the people of various countries to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity and the strong indignation of the people of the whole world at the arrogant stand taken by indian expansionism and its protector, soviet revisionist social-imperialism, in persisting in aggression against pakistan.

one can see from the debate and voting at the general assembly meeting with whom popular sympathy lies. speaking at the meeting, the representatives of many countries condemned india's aggression against pakistan. they pointed out that in no circumstances could acts of forcible occupation of another's territory be tolerated and that the question of foremost importance now is the defence of pakistan's unity and territorial integrity. these speakers also called for effective measures to check india's aggression. the number of co-sponsor countries for the joint resolution increased rapidly from the original 14 to 34. despite the intense activities of the soviet union and india to sabotage the resolution, the number of votes for it totalled 104, and only a few voted against it. as a matter of fact, the soviet union and india were the only opposers. it is rare in the history of the united nations that so many countries co-sponsor a resolution with so many votes of support for it. the contents of the resolution adopted at the general assembly are essentially the same as the one vetoed by the soviet union at the urgent meeting of the security council on december 5. soviet revisionist social-imperialism and indian expansionism were under attack from all sides at the general assembly and met with opposition from the representatives of the great majority of the member countries. this fully shows how embarrassed and isolated they are exclamation

brezhnev, the chief of soviet revisionism, in a recent warsaw speech declared that the soviet union advocates "creating conditions" for a "fair peace" in the subcontinent. but while brezhnev was paying lip service to "peace", the soviet representative to the united nations repeatedly opposed the resolution calling for a ceasefire by both india and pakistan and the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory and insisted on interference in

pakistan's internal affairs. to put it plainly, the "fair peace" mouthed by brezhnev means support for india's armed occupation of pakistan territory and the forcible imposition of the puppet "bangla desh" regime on the people of east pakistan so as to satiate the greedy avarice of soviet revisionism to expand its sphere of influence in the subcontinent and the indian ocean.

the u.n. general assembly has now adopted the resolution submitted by algeria, argentina and 32 other countries. the indian government, however, declares that it will not "heed" the resolution and has even resorted to threats against the countries which voted for the resolution. the indian expansionists have gone too far and overreached themselves. we sternly tell the indian expansionists to sober down and carry out honestly the resolution of the united nations. should you think that you can do whatever you like regardless of universal condemnation, because you have soviet revisionist social-imperialism at your back, and should you continue to slip down the road of military adventure, then you will only come to a disastrous end.

"a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." the indian government which launched the aggression is widely condemned both inside and outside the united nations. though pakistan has met with some temporary difficulties, she is winning more and more extensive sympathy and support. all countries cherishing peace and upholding justice, and the people throughout the world side with pakistan, the victim of aggression. the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the pakistan government and people in defending their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and will resolutely carry out our duties inside and outside the united nations. we believe that the just struggle of the pakistan government and people will be victorious in the end.

Soviet Social-Imperialism Is Behind-the-Scenes Boss of Indian Expansionists

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

the indian government has flagrantly dispatched armed forces to launch aggression against pakistan and granted so-called recognition to "bangla desh", which was the whole making of itself, in an attempt to annex east pakistan. the aggressive arrogance of the indian reactionaries has swelled to such an extent entirely because they have for a long time the support and abetment by soviet social-imperialism which is actually the real director of the "bangla desh" farce staged in new delhi and the behind-the-scenes boss of the indian expansionists.

soviet social-imperialism supplies india with most of her foreign "military aid" and with economic "aid" in an amount next only to another country. it ranks second in trade with india and has become india's ally in military aggression.

the soviet union has provided india with weapons since 1960. in recent years, it went even further and helped the indian government in arms expansion and war preparations, providing it with warships of various types and many up-to-date combat aircraft, and assisting india in manufacturing military planes. it was reported that 80 per cent of the military equipment india purchased is from the soviet union. soviet-made weapons have occupied "principal place" in the indian armed forces. soviet "military aid" to india has totalled 8,000 million rupees (equivalent to over 1,000 million u.s. dollars). since 1955, the soviet union has granted more than 840 million u.s. dollars of loans to india. as disclosed by the indian press, the soviet revisionists have controlled india's iron and steel industry by over 30 per cent, oil industry by 50 per cent, oil processing industry by 35 per cent and electric power industry by 25 per cent. the annual trade value between soviet revisionism and india amounted to 364.9 million roubles (401.39 million u.s. dollars) in 1970 as against 10.6 million roubles (11.66 million u.s. dollars) in 1955. furthermore, soviet revisionism has vigorously fostered the indira gandhi government politically, whitewashing and backing up her internal and external policies. for this purpose, soviet revisionism even did not scruple to meddle in the elections in india, attacking the opposition factions.

through military and economic "aid" and political support, soviet social-imperialism has infiltrated its influence into various domains of india. the "indian express" says: "russia's long arm now reaches into almost every nook and cranny of the country's life." it adds, "moscow's envoy in india can strut around the country like the grand mogul or the viceroy."

after many years of collusion, the indian government representing the interests of the big bourgeoisie and the landlords has closely connected its fate with soviet social-imperialism. it has continuously sold out the national interests to soviet social-imperialism and hailed the latter's policies, while at the same time attempting to realize with social-imperialism's support and abetment its own expansionist ambitions. it has bullied almost all its neighbours.

supported and encouraged by soviet social-imperialism, the indian expansionists' ambitions grew steadily. in 1962, they flagrantly launched large-scale armed attacks on the eastern and western sections of china's boundary. they insisted that china recognizes the illegal "mcmahon line" which even the reactionary governments of different periods in old china had not recognized, and moreover, they went a step further and vainly attempted to occupy the aksai chin area, which has always been under chinese jurisdiction. the defence plan of the indian government for 1969-1974, even directs its spearhead at pakistan and china. in 1969 when the soviet revisionist renegade clique perpetrated armed provocations by flagrantly intruding into the chenpao island of heilungkiang province of china, the reactionary indian government working in close coordination with it, made unbridled attacks on china and expressed undisguised support to the social-imperialist position of the soviet union.

last august, the soviet government and the indian government signed a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which is essentially an out-and-out treaty of military alliance, thus solidifying

their counter-revolutionary relations, which they had established for many years, in the form of a treaty. they have been describing the treaty as a "document of peace" "not directed against any third country". but right during the period of the talks, india's defence minister j. ram bared his fangs by clamouring that the indian armed forces had got prepared and suitably deployed to deal with pakistan and china and that "we are prepared to meet any contingency". after the ratification of the treaty, soviet foreign minister a. gromyko said that the conclusion of the soviet-indian treaty "is becoming particularly important... in the light of the situation developing south of the borders of the soviet union" and that "of particular significance in this respect is the commitment contained in the treaty for consultations in case of attack or the threat of attack on one of the parties." without being pressed he gave the lie to the assertion that the "treaty is not directed against any third country". the next day, indian prime minister indira gandhi impatiently echoed his speech in new delhi by saying that "in view of the 'bangla desh' situation", the conclusion of this treaty "was specially significant". an indian official disclosed that "russia had offered india quantities of military hardware in terms of the new treaty in case this country is involved in a military conflict."

after the conclusion of the so-called treaty of "peace", top-ranking officers and government officials of the two countries made frequent exchanges of visit. nikolai firyubin, soviet deputy foreign minister, and pavel koutakhov, commander-in-chief of the soviet air force, "visited" india one after the other. indian prime minister indira gandhi went to moscow and had talks with l.i. brezhnev and others on "important current international problems of mutual interest". both sides stressed the need to take "urgent measures" to "reach a political solution of problems which have arisen" in east pakistan. at the same time, the soviet union stepped up its supply of missiles, tanks and other arms to india by sea and air.

after nefarious plotting and energetic preparations, india, as expected, frantically launched armed attacks on pakistan in less than four months after the signing of the treaty.

denouncing european imperialism for supporting the asian reactionary forces and colluding with chinese traitor yuan shih-kai in plundering china, v.i. lenin, the great leader of revolution, pointed out more than half a century ago: "why does it support him? because it is good business". it is precisely a "good business" for soviet social-imperialism to vigorously "aid" india and now to energetically support and abet india in its aggression against pakistan. its aim is to further control india, and, as the next step, control the whole of the indo-pakistan subcontinent and the indian ocean, to encircle china and to contend with another superpower for world hegemony.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Gives Banquet in Honor of Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks.

attending were representatives of the japan-china memorandum trade office kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui and his wife fuku furui, seiichi tagawa, haruko kobori and susumu matsumura, daughter and son of the late mr. kenzo matsumura, and other members of the delegation.

attending were leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wang wen-lin, chang yu-lin, wu shu-tung, lin po, chou chi, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, shih chih-yi, chao tzu-jui and chiang pei-chu.

wang kuo-chuan and yoshimi furui spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in his speech, wang kuo-chuan thanked the japanese friends for the warm hospitality accorded him and his party when they were in japan attending mr. kenzo matsumura's funeral. he expressed the conviction that with joint efforts, the chinese and japanese people's desire to promote china-japan friendship and restore china-japan diplomatic relations would surely be fulfilled.

in his speech, yoshimi furui expressed the determination to carry forward mr. kenzo matsumura's will and strive for promoting japan-china friendship and restoring japan-china diplomatic relations.

attending the banquet were also yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, munekazu sakai, member of the japan international trade promotion association stationed in peking, and other japanese friends.

CHINA AND KENYA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Kenya National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to president jomo kenyatta of the republic of kenya, warmly congratulating him on the national day of the republic of kenya. the message reads:

his excellency jomo kenyatta,
president of the republic of kenya,

nairobi

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of kenya, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and the kenyan government and people. may the kenyan people achieve continuous victories in their cause of safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their own country. may the friendly relations between the peoples of china and kenya grow and develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, december 11, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Posts and Tele-Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 10, 1971)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, this afternoon received the visiting chinese posts and tele-communications delegation with li yu-kuei as its leader and kao yu-shu as its deputy leader. premier pham van dong had a cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the delegation.

present on the occasion was vo van quy, acting director of the general bureau of the posts and tele-communications of the d.r.v.n., and others.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, was also present.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Senegal

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of senegal, in conformity with the interests of the two countries, have decided by common consent to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and to exchange ambassadors.

the government of the people's republic of china respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by the government of the republic of senegal.

the government of the republic of senegal recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

done in dakar, on december 7, 1971, in duplicate, in the chinese and french languages, both texts being equally authentic.

for the people's republic of china
(signed) feng yu-chiu
representative of the chinese government, ambassador of china to the islamic republic of mauritania

for the republic of senegal
(signed) adama n'diaye
secretary of state for foreign affairs

Representative of Chinese Government Feng Yu-chiu Visits Senegal

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 9, 1971)

feng yu-chiu, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to mauritania, paid a friendly visit to senegal from december 2 to ~~10~~ 7 at the invitation of the government of the republic of senegal.

during the visit, he was received separately by leopold sedar senghor, president, and abdou diouf, prime minister, of the republic of senegal. they had friendly talks with him on the development of the relations between china and senegal.

specific talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries were held between ambassador feng yu-chiu and, adama n'diaye, secretary of state for foreign affairs, cheikh ibranima fall, director of office of the foreign ministry, and other responsible officials of senegal. and agreement was reached on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

during his visit, ambassador feng yu-chiu was accorded a friendly reception by the senegalese government.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Chinese Deputy Representative on UN Security Council Denounces Southern Rhodesia's Colonialist Rule

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 8, 1971)

chen chu, deputy representative of the people's republic of china on the united nations security council, today strongly denounced the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia for suppressing the struggle of the people of zimbabwe for national independence. he made the denunciation at a security council meeting this afternoon to discuss the southern rhodesian question.

in his speech chen chu pointed out that the so-called proposal for the settlement of the question of southern rhodesia, contrived by britain in collaboration with the ian smith colonialist regime, is a fraud. he reiterated the chinese government and people's firm support for the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe.

chen chu said, "the essence of the question of southern rhodesia is the zimbabwe people's fight against foreign colonialist rule and for national independence.

"on november 11, 1965, the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia, with the connivance and support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in defiance of the firm opposition of the people of zimbabwe and the rest of africa, flagrantly declared the so-called independence of southern rhodesia. since then, the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia have become even more unbridled in enforcing their fascist rule of the south african type over the people of zimbabwe and have intensified their suppression of the struggle of the people of zimbabwe for national independence. furthermore, the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia have stepped up their military, political and economic collusion with the south african and portuguese colonialists in carrying out threats and plotting various schemes of subversion and aggression against african countries, posing a grave menace to the independent african states and people."

he pointed out, "the british government should be held responsible for the question of southern rhodesia. the british government has all along obstinately rejected the zimbabwe people's demand for independence on the racist pretext that the people of zimbabwe have not undergone the 'training for self-government'. furthermore, the british government has collaborated with the ian smith colonialist authorities in contriving behind the back of the people of zimbabwe and the rest of africa a so-called proposal for the settlement of the question of southern rhodesia, which they attempt to impose on the people of zimbabwe. flaunting the signboard of 'the majority rule by the africans', this proposal is in fact a big fraud."

he emphasized, "as a result of the prolonged brutal rule and plunder by the foreign colonialists, the people of zimbabwe are poor and backward economically. the experience of the afro-asian countries proves that without political independence, it is impossible to achieve independence in the economic field. as long as colonialist rule and plunder exist, development of national economy is impossible. in these circumstances, how many people in zimbabwe can possibly meet the economic and educational qualifications as stipulated in the 'proposal'? how can one expect the people of zimbabwe who are being oppressed and plundered reach the same level as the colonialists in the economic field? this is indeed a mockery of the common sense. therefore, 'the majority rule by the africans' referred to in the proposal is but a mirage which can never be realized. small wonder that ian smith should say with certainty after the publication of this proposal: 'no european need harbour any anxiety about the security of his future in rhodesia.'"

he notes, "then, what after all, is this proposal aimed at? after the southern rhodesian colonialist authorities have revised the constitution in accordance with this proposal which cannot possibly be realized, britain will 'confer independence on rhodesia as a republic' and 'will also terminate their economic and other sanctions'. that is the essence of the question exclamation in other words, it is aimed at legalizing the fascist and racist rule over the zimbabwe people by the ian smith colonialists, and openly cancelling the 'sanctions' against the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia by the british, u.s. and other colonialists, old and new. in this way southern rhodesia will be made another south africa, a hatchetman assisting the colonialists and neo-colonialists in carrying out aggression, suppression and plunder against the independent african countries and peoples."

in conclusion, chen chu said, "the only solution to the question of southern rhodesia is the realization of the national independence of the zimbabwe people. the chinese government and people totally reject this fraud devised by the british government and the colonialist authorities of southern rhodesia and firmly support the zimbabwe people and other african countries and peoples in their just struggle against the colonialist rule in southern rhodesia and for national independence. the zimbabwe people are a great and staunch people. their struggle against colonialist rule will surely win the support of all the countries and peoples

in the world that love peace and uphold justice. we are deeply convinced that the zimbabwe people, strengthening their national unity and persevering in a protracted struggle, will surely overthrow the colonialist rule and win national independence and freedom."

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzania-China Friendly Football Match Held in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 9, 1971)

the tanzanian national football team and the visiting chinese national football team played their first friendly match at the national stadium here this afternoon, winning warm welcome from over 70,000 spectators.

tanzanian first vice-president abeid amani karume and his wife, speaker of the national assembly adam sapi mkwawa, cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials as well as leading members of sports organizations in dar es salaam watched the match.

present also were yang chieh, representative of the chinese government and minister of communications; chung hsi-tung, deputy representative of the chinese government and chinese ambassador to tanzania; ho kung-kai, representative and deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; chung hui, representative of the chinese people's liberation army and deputy commander of the p.l.a. artillery; wang yueh-hsi, deputy p.l.a. representative and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; the chinese workers' delegation headed by hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the conference of representatives of suchou revolutionary workers, and guests from other countries who have come to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika, mainland of the united republic of tanzania, at the invitation of the tanzanian government.

as the tanzanian and chinese football players marched hand in hand into the arena, the spectators warmly applauded them. after the playing of the national anthems of tanzania and china, first vice-president karume, accompanied by chinese team leader tung nien-ti and deputy leader pu cheng-yu, received the tanzanian and chinese players.

the spirit of "friendship first and competition second" and the sincere friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries were manifested throughout the match.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures Another US Poacher

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the ecuadorian navy yesterday captured another u.s. piratic fishing vessel for making illegal hauls within the nation's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

the poacher, "rommey", was found operating 32 nautical miles off punta ancon without ecuador's authorization. it was intercepted by ecuador's naval boat "esmeraldas" and taken to port salinas and placed under custody.

the capture took place a day after the u.s. house of representatives approved a motion for the suspension of u.s. "aid" to ecuador in retaliation to her just action of capturing u.s. piratic fishing boats.

in the resolute struggle to safeguard her sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and her fishery resources, ecuador has during the year captured u.s. poachers on 51 occasions/in defiance of u.s. threats and pressure.

Ecuadorian President Denounces US Retaliatory Motion

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1971)

the retaliatory motion adopted against ecuador by the u.s. house of representatives on december 8 represented a piratic move on the part of the u.s. fishing oligarchs, charged jose maria velasco ibarra, president of ecuador, in a comment yesterday, according to a report from quito.

the motion denounced by the ecuadorian president is one for suspending u.s. "aid" to ecuador in retaliation to its seizure of u.s. piratic fishing boats found operating illegally within ecuador's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

"such activities," the president pointed out emphatically, "constitute an offence on a free and sovereign people who are only defending their vital resources." they had provoked strong objection among the south american people, he added.

denunciation of the u.s. house motion was also made by francisco jaramillo, ecuadorian minister of education, in a speech delivered yesterday at the current latin american and caribbean conference of education ministers in venezuela. he called on the latin american countries to unite to defend their natural resources on which their development was based. he said, it is our inescapable duty to safeguard the resources that are being impaired by incursions.

his speech was warmly welcomed at the conference and was seconded by the representatives of peru, chile, cuba, mexico, argentina and venezuela, who expressed support for the stand of ecuador and condemned the u.s. move. the peruvian representative said that he backed ecuador unconditionally in its opposition to the u.s. retaliatory move. the chilean representative denounced this move as an act of u.s. overlordship.

CHINA AND UN

Chen Chu Reaffirms China's Principled Stand on Complete Prohibition, Thorough Destruction of Nuclear Weapons

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 9, 1971)

chen chu, representative of the delegation of the people's republic of china, this morning reaffirmed china's principled position on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in a speech at the first (political) committee of the current u.n. general assembly session.

he pointed out at a first committee meeting called to discuss the question of halting nuclear tests that the prohibition of nuclear tests, if not linked with the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, can only serve to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the two superpowers, lead to a growth in their nuclear threat and blackmail and increase the danger of a nuclear war. the full text of his speech reads:

mr. president, fellow representatives,

in his recent statements at the general assembly, the chairman of the chinese delegation has already comprehensively expounded the basic position of the chinese government on the question of disarmament and nuclear weapons. i would like to make a few remarks on the draft resolution concerning the halting of nuclear tests.

the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. as early as july 31, 1963, the chinese government issued a statement advocating the complete, thorough, total and resolute prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and proposing that a summit conference of all countries in the world be convened to discuss that problem.

we sincerely hope that an early agreement on this matter can be reached. however, china cannot give up necessary self-defence before the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is realized. my country is compelled to develop nuclear weapons because she is under the nuclear threat of the two superpowers. china's necessary and limited nuclear tests are conducted entirely for the purpose of self-defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. the chinese government has repeatedly made solemn declarations to the whole world since its first nuclear explosion, stating that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. we always mean what we say.

the two superpowers have been working on their nuclear weapons for decades. they have conducted innumerable nuclear tests of all kinds and their nuclear arsenals have swollen immensely. in these circumstances, the partial or complete halting of nuclear tests will not innibit the continuation of their production and use of nuclear weapons. therefore, the prohibition of nuclear tests will be of no positive significance if not linked with the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. it can only serve to consolidate the superpowers' nuclear monopoly, deprive the other countries of their just rights to develop nuclear weapons and resist nuclear threats posed by the superpowers. it can only spread a false feeling of security and weaken the struggle of the people of all countries for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the world cannot gain peace and security from the prohibition of nuclear tests which, on the contrary, can only increase the nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail of the two superpowers and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

in the past, the so-called "partial nuclear test ban treaty" and "treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" concocted by the two superpowers have already been proved to be big frauds aimed at fooling the people of the world. although some countries have favoured the complete prohibition of nuclear testing out of good intentions, certain countries will surely turn it into a means for lulling and deceiving the people of the world. because of this, the chinese delegation will under present circumstances oppose the adoption of the draft resolution on the so-called prohibition of nuclear tests.

i hereby reaffirm that the chinese government and people, will as always, continue to make common efforts together with the people of the world and all countries that love peace and uphold justice for the attainment of the noble goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Fetes Yemen Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Dec. 9, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic wang jo-chieh gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the yemen table tennis delegation which had returned from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking.

among those present at the reception were lieutenant colonel ibranim al hamdi, vice-premier for interior affairs of the y.a.r., and abdulla humran, state minister for presidency and consultative assembly and chairman of the supreme council of youth welfare.

vice-premier hamdi, leader of the yemen table tennis delegation and vice-chairman of the supreme council of youth welfare ahmed el-kebsi and ambassador wang jo-chieh spoke at the reception. they warmly congratulated the success of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and wished growing friendship between the peoples of yemen and china.

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Adhere to the Principle of Party Spirit and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

by

Chai Min (翟敏)
Secretary of the CCP Committee of Jihchao hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao December 8, 1971)

The guideline, "unity--criticism--unity" and "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient," drawn up by Chairman Mao is the only correct guideline for the correct handling of contradictions among the people. It is formed and developed in the struggle with the "Left-" and Right-leaning opportunist line in the Party. Guided by such a guideline, our whole Party, whole Army and whole people are united in an advance from victory to victory. The Party committee of our Jihchao hsien has conscientiously studied the joint editorial of two newspapers and one magazine of the Center, "Sum up experience in strengthening Party leadership" and reviewed the conditions in execution of such a great guideline from Chairman Mao. In so doing, we have acquired the following several points of understanding:

Adhering to the Party-spirit principle provides an ideological foundation for proper unity. Among the members of our hsien Party committee are army cadres, local cadres and young cadres but all of them share a common burning wish: To be united and win still greater victories. Seized with such a burning desire, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must take the Party's standpoint and view things from the standpoint of Party spirit and Party policy" and studied the spirit of the Party's Constitution. It was unanimously held that as members of the hsien Party committee, no matter where we came from, we must set ourselves strict requirements demanded of a Communist Party member and must do everything with the proletarian revolutionary cause in mind, subordinate everything to the Party's and the

people's interests and make everything conform to the Party's lines, guidelines and policies. Because everyone thought and acted this way, so the leading members of the hsien Party committee were able to say freely what they had in mind, air their own views and show mutual trust without restraint. When shortcomings or evil tendencies were discovered in anyone, everyone out of love and concern made a strict criticism and rendered fervent help. This made for continuously strengthened unity among the leading members.

I and deputy secretary Comrade Li Hsiu-lin were former army cadres. We constantly reminded each other of the need of adhering to the Party-spirit principle in every way and respecting and learning from local cadres.

Deputy Secretary Comrade Mou Pu-shan was a secretary of the former hsien Party committee. Before and during the great cultural revolution, he committed some mistakes but after joining the leading squad of the hsien Party committee, he doggedly fought self and criticized revisionism. He showed the courage for correcting his own mistakes. At meetings, he spoke freely what was on his mind. In the discharge of his duties, he was bold and responsible. He won the praise of the comrades.

Another deputy secretary Comrade Chou Chia-tou was a member of the standing committee of the former hsien Party committee. During the great cultural revolution, he dared to resist an erroneous line. He was humble and modest and never rested on his own laurels. He commanded the respect of comrades.

On the basis of the proletarian Party-spirit principle, these two local cadres mixed up very well with us as we showed mutual respect and mutual support. This played a beneficial role in the unity of the whole leadership of the hsien Party committee.

We must cherish not only the desire for unity but also the idea of unfolding active ideological struggle. In the leading squad of our hsien Party committee, there were a relatively large number of old cadres. Before and during the great cultural revolution, some old cadres erred in different degrees. The same situation is true of the members of Party committees of various communes.

How to properly treat cadres guilty of blunders is an important problem. To seek a correct solution, we studied repeatedly "On the Correct Handling of the Contradictions among the People," "On Contradiction" and the guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient." After a penetrating discussion, we applied Chairman Mao's cadre policy in unifying the awareness of the hsien Party committee.

In analyzing the cadre problem, everyone first made a distinction between good men making mistakes and bad men doing bad things. As for the class enemy, we must criticize and discredit them. About those comrades who had committed mistakes, we must be motivated by a wish for unity and strictly guided by the principle of handling of contradictions among the people. Then, we unfolded active ideological struggle and brought to light what was wrong and subjected it to strict criticism unyieldingly, true to the goal of "not only straightening out thinking but also uniting comrades." Lastly, we treated cadres from the viewpoint of development. In a cadre, we must see

not only his manifestations during the great cultural revolution but also accustomed manifestations before the great cultural revolution; not only his past mistakes but also his attitude and action in correcting his mistakes.

Right and wrong things can transform into each other under given conditions. Rightly learning a lesson can make a wrong thing the precursor of a right thing. Lack of mistakes can lead in the opposite direction just because of self-conceit and self-complacency.

Thus not only the thinking of the Party committee but also the thinking of Party organizations at various levels in the hsien was unified. Over 95 percent of the cadres and people were united. Everyone's revolutionary mass activism was aroused to the full.

Before the great cultural revolution, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee was a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee. Because he had committed mistakes, some comrades disagreed with his being allowed to join the standing committee. But after a study and discussion of Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres, thinking was unified very rapidly. The said standing committee member also energetically corrected his mistake by taking practical action. He won the understanding of the masses.

Comrade Ma Ch'eng-fan, secretary of the former Party committee of Machuang Commune, was an old cadre. In the past, he worked energetically and gave a relatively good showing. During the great cultural revolution, he erred, and, for a time, clung to his own mistakes. Later, thanks to the help of Comrade Chou Chia-tou, Deputy Secretary of the hsien Party committee, he strictly imposed on himself the five requirements set for Communist Party members. Very rapidly he changed his thinking and action and won the praise of the masses. The hsien Party committee reaffirmed him as one in charge of a certain department. He was deeply moved. He worked with greater enthusiasm than before.

A "squad leader" must play an exemplary role in unity. In the Party committee, a "squad leader" is an ordinary member and must make himself part of the Party committee and must never act above himself. In the Party committee, a "squad leader" has also important duties to fulfill and must play an exemplary role in carrying out the Party's system for democratic centralism and avoid in any way over-rating himself and assuming airs. Only with the "squad leader" leading the unity task can unity be handled properly.

In mid-March this year, a difference of opinion marked a discussion by the standing committee of the hsien Party committee of the question of whether a certain commune cadre should be allowed to join a leading squad of the standing committee of the commune Party committee. After three discussion sessions, things remained unresolved. Some comrades could not wait to have their attitude expressed. Some suggested adopting a resolution by taking a vote.

At that time, I felt that several comrades still did not have a clear idea of this cadre, and were especially not clear about his current performance. If a resolution should be reached by simple means, a mistake would very possibly result. Therefore, I joined everyone in reviewing Chairman Mao's writings on unity and on investigation and study. I favored an investigation prior to a decision. After a meeting, I and Deputy Secretary Comrade Mou Pu-shan went over to the commune. There we called a special meeting of all members of the Party committee of the commune. Different views were listened to with patience. At the meeting, everyone analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of that comrade in an all-round and historical manner. It was held that to let him join the standing committee was a relatively appropriate step. We brought home what we had found in our investigations. At the 4th meeting of the standing committee, awareness was realized very rapidly. A resolution was worked out. This gave everyone an education. The said comrade was also enlightened.

* * *

A Communist Party Member Must Play An Exemplary Role in Unity

by

T'ien Chang-wu (田章武), Secretary of the Party Branch of Changts'un Brigade, Anhsin Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1971)

The joint editorial of the two dailies and one magazine of the Center, "Sum Up Experience in Strengthening Party Leadership" spells out what is in my mind. I am resolutely for it.

In the editorial, it was pointed out, "We must strengthen Party unity." This is a matter of extraordinary importance. Chairman Mao teaches us, "National unity and solidarity of the people and of various nationalities of the country is a basic guarantee for the inevitable victory of our cause." Everyone of us Communists must be a model of unity and lead in the proper handling of unity.

We must correctly gauge ourselves and humbly listen to others' views. In my daily routine, I make a special point of giving play to the role of other committee members, especially that of the deputy secretaries. No matter what is to be done, I let them think out ways and means where I can. In this way they can cultivate the ability to work independently.

I originally thought that I had done enough by so doing. However, one incident gave me a profound education. In the summer of this year, I was in the hsien for a meeting. The deputy secretary came to consult with me on a problem of rice seedling planting and asked for my decision. It occurred to me that in the ordinary course of work it was more often than not that anything I said went. On this problem I made a self-inspection at a Party branch meeting and seriously listened to what other members said of me. In this way, everyone got closer to me and it was easier for them to air views different from mine. I was also more favorably inclined to the opinion of everyone else.

Once, the commune requested a transfer of two propaganda workers from our brigade. At a Party branch discussion meeting, I thought of a down-to-the-countryside young intellectual who had given a good showing. I suggested that she be allowed to go. A Party branch member did not see eye to eye with me. He held that no matter how well this young intellectual behaved, she was after all a student sent to the countryside not long ago. A certain gap existed between her and the poor and lower-middle peasants in thinking and feeling. It would be better to allow her a longer period of tempering in labor. I felt that he had a good case. I offered to withdraw my original suggestion.

We must unfold active ideological struggle and adhere to the guideline, "unity--criticism--unity." At one time two Party branch members could not agree. To seek a solution, we called a Party branch meeting with a view to rectification. We first conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "Combat Liberalism" and then Chairman Mao's teaching, "For every Party member, every part of work, every speech or every action must be prompted by the interests of the whole Party, and violation of such a principle is absolutely not allowed." This made everyone realize that no matter what kind of a job was assigned to him, every Party branch member must get oriented to the whole and act in coordination to have all tasks completed to perfection.

With the help of all, these two Party branch members made a self-criticism. They expressed the determination to seek proper unity according to the revolutionary principle. Thereafter, our Party branch constantly carried out open-door rectification. The broad masses of Party members and people were aroused to give us suggestions. Some erroneous tendencies at their first appearance were rectified.

To those comrades who have made mistakes, we must adhere to the attitude, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient." A Party member made a mistake in the great cultural revolution. I joined everyone else in making a serious analysis of him. Everyone came to understand that he was a class brother of ours and as such he should be given fervent help when he had committed a mistake and should not be left in the cold. With everyone's help, this comrade made it his determination to correct himself. He also offered to work at seaside and riverside sites where the going was tougher.

With his sense of consciousness aroused, we put trust in him and made bold use of him. Under his leadership, the project undertaken by the work section was completed with flying colors. The brigade's assignment was fulfilled to quality and quantity specifications. This work section also offered help on its own initiative to other fraternal communes and brigades. The efforts of the said Party member won the understanding of the broad masses.

With a view to bringing about proper unity, we must resolutely do away with interference from various quarters. The class enemy is afraid of nothing more than our unity. The enemy tries to carry out sabotage activities in every way. In the disguise of an ultra "Leftist," an enemy may adopt the device of striking down with a stroke of the club those who have committed mistakes. Or in the disguise of a rightist, he may make no distinction between classes and between lines in an effort to create an aura of harmony without principle. He is not even above adopting such tactics as wining and dining and palm greasing and sweet-talking in an attempt to disintegrate our ranks. We must heighten our vigilance and make continuous efforts to smash the enemy's plot of wrecking unity.

* * *

PARTY DISCIPLINE

Discipline--A Guarantee for Execution of the Line

by

The Party Branch of the No. 1268 Drilling Team of the Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1971)

Our No. 1268 Drilling Team was a young shaft-drilling team set up in 1966, the overwhelming majority of its members being young workers and apprentices.

Since the beginning of this year, guided by the line of the 9th Party National Congress for unity and victory, the members of our whole team, united ideologically and keeping in step, have been unswervingly implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production." Splendid results have been achieved. Up to November 27 this year, a record of 100,000 meters of well drilling was achieved in only ten months and 27 days, or the equivalent of the total of drilling done in five years by our team after its formation. This is the third drilling team of our country scaling the peak of a 100,000-member drilling progress a year after the heroic No. 1205 and No. 1202 Drilling Teams.

Practice of revolutionary struggle has made us realize that unaccided by strict principle, a revolutionary team cannot possibly achieve victory in revolution and cannot unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For our drilling team confined to uncharted areas of wasteland all the year long and cut off from bases of livelihood and from higher-level leadership organs, we lead quite a tough life, often fighting a battle single-handed. As production processes are closely linked like an unbroken chain, any trouble that happens to a work process or to anyone in his production post would interfere with the whole effort in "promoting revolution and stimulating production" and bring a loss to the revolutionary cause. Therefore, practice of struggle requires every one of us to act in every way and at all times in line with the "three-old," "four-strict" and such revolutionary styles of Tach'ing. Only with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and with consciousness of discipline can we act in close coordination and fight together to achieve victory in a down-to-earth manner.

It may be remembered that when the team was first set up, some people came under the influence of the anarchist thinking spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. Some young workers thought that defiance of discipline was "a trifling thing" of no consequence. For a time there appeared a phenomenon marked by lax discipline. The effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production suffered.

To counter such a situation, the Party branch acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Strengthen discipline, and revolution is bound to be crowned with victory." For the whole team, education urging socialist labor discipline was conducted. The workers came to understand deeply that any thinking or action incompatible with the interests of the broad masses of revolutionary people and disruptive to the effort of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was not something "trifling" but something of great importance. If we did not eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of these political swindlers, the "three-old," "four-strict" and other revolutionary styles of Tach'ing would be thrown out of the window. Socialist labor discipline then could not be maintained. Nor could the proletarian dictatorship be consolidated.

After revolutionary mass criticism, the workers of the whole team further raised their consciousness in observing revolutionary discipline and executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Early this year, our team took over from the higher levels the glorious and arduous assignment calling for the drilling of 100,000 meters in depth in a year. Despite the youthfulness of our team, the lack of experience and the use of old drills of the forties yet we had as our guide the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and the "three-old," "four-strict" and other revolutionary traditions of Tach'ing. So long as we strengthened our discipline and got welded into a single entity devoted to the promotion of revolution and development of production, we could surely scale the peak of 100,000 meters. In the battle, every comrade consciously observed revolutionary discipline. There appeared a new style with everyone conscious of discipline.

Once, a young worker who had been relatively deeply affected by anarchist thinking before was on home leave. When he was getting ready to return to his team, a mountain freshet washed away the highway. Members of his family told him, "Since communications have been broken, why not spend a few more days at home!" But he thought of the importance of revolutionary discipline. Patiently he made things clear to his family. He walked over 100 li by foot to hurry to a railway station. He succeeded in making it back to his fighting post two days ahead of time. He won the praise of every one.

In production, everyone strictly followed the on-the-job responsibility system. Once after work, young worker Ch'iang Kuo-lin suddenly found a little leak in the sluice gate for a mud pump. It struck him that he must assume a serious and responsible attitude toward revolutionary work and must not overlook the least trouble. He said to the comrades relieving him, "Something is the matter with the sluice gate. I can't leave." The relief comrade advised him to get home for a rest after a day's hard work and let him fix it up. But the latter insisted on repairing the sluice gate. Only then did he leave work in high spirits.

Because the whole body of comrades consciously observes revolutionary discipline, there has emerged in the whole brigade a revolutionary spirit marked by unity in fighting and by vim and vigor. Since the beginning

of this year, there has been a continuous increase in the footage drilled. Various new drilling records were created again and again. In March, the newest winter drilling record of a "daily 1,000 meters" was achieved in 20 hours and 18 minutes. At present, on the basis of the removal of the big barrier of "100,000 meters," the workers of the whole team are advancing toward newer peaks with the determination to usher in the new year with still better achievements.

Revolutionary practice has made us realize deeply that without revolutionary discipline, we could achieve no victory for the proletariat. We are determined to build the drilling team into one of steel along the road of continuous revolution and forever advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Observe Party Discipline, Uphold Centralized Party Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Discipline stands guarantee for the execution of a line. Without discipline the Party has no way of leading the masses and the armed forces to carry out a victorious struggle," members of the Party committee of the Shenyang Glass Factory have consciously observed Party discipline, upheld centralized Party leadership and guaranteed unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions to be achieved by the "squad members" of the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee of the Shenyang Glass Factory attaches great importance to leadership by the upper level, and when contradiction occurs between local interests and over-all interests, they always subordinate local interests to over-all interests and firmly uphold centralized Party leadership.

This April, the leadership organ at the upper level wanted to transfer part of the rare metal materials of this factory to meet the urgent need of fraternal units in production. While these materials were also very urgently needed for production in the factory itself, yet when the contradiction between local interests and over-all interests arose, the Party committee of the factory made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," and proceeding from over-all interests, quickly transferred these rare metal materials to the fraternal units.

At the same time, comrades of the Party committee mobilized the masses in their own factory to develop a penetrating increase-production practice-economy movement, carried out technical innovations in a big way, reduced waste and improved the quality of products, so that in spite of the condition of shortage of rare metal materials they were still able to overfulfill their production target.

The Party committee of this factory realizes that in order to enable its Party members to observe Party discipline consciously, it must develop active ideological struggle and educate the Party members to the fact that the interests of the Party come first.

On one occasion the Party committee decided to send one of its members to take charge of leadership work in a school run by the factory. This Party committee member was a new cadre, and from the onset was aware of her own lack of leadership experience. She was afraid of not doing the work well and making mistakes, and was reluctant to go. The secretary of the Party committee of the factory called on her many times for talks and earnestly helped her. This enabled her to get rid of selfish ideas, and placing the interests of the Party in the first place, she gladly accepted the assignment.

Not long afterward, on the basis of work requirements, the Party again transferred her to another job. Without the slightest concern for personal success or failure, she resolutely submitted herself to the need of the Party and was able to complete her work very well.

Chairman Mao teaches: 'We must affirm anew the discipline of the Party, namely:

(1) The individual is subordinate to the organization;

(2) The minority is subordinate to the majority;

(3) The lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and

(4) The entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee."

In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the Party committee members in this factory take care to resolutely subordinate themselves to the decision passed by the majority when their personal view had been negated collectively.

In July this year the Party committee was discussing the question of using a cadre. At the meeting a member of the standing committee expressed a dissenting view, but at the debate none of the comrades shared his opinion. This standing committee member after his own view had been negated resolutely implemented the decision of the Party, enthusiastically helped this new cadre and worked with him to carry out work well.

The model actions of the leading members of the Party committee of this factory in consciously observing Party discipline have brought about the constant strengthening of proletarian organization and discipline among the workers and cadres in the factory. The working people actively support the leadership of the revolutionary cadres, consciously observe the various sets of discipline for study, management and production work, resolutely struggle against the unfavorable tendencies that violate revolutionary discipline, and guarantee effectively the flourishing development of revolution and production in the factory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Members of Party Committees of Shanghai Light Industrial Bureau and Its Companies Seriously Study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought and Raise Consciousness of Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1971)

(Based on NCNA Shanghai, Dec. 6) Complying with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the leading members of the Party committees of Shanghai Municipal Light Industrial Bureau and its corporations seriously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to their realities, and make strenuous efforts to raise their abilities to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. They have strengthened their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

During the movement of criticizing revisionism and the rectification campaign, the leading members of the Party committee of this bureau and its corporations reviewed the historical facts of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and deeply understood that: For the purpose of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him always disguise themselves as Marxists. As Lenin pointed out, they "forge Marxism and disguise various kinds of anti-materialist doctrines as Marxism ever more craftily with each passing day," so as to threaten and swindle the cadres and the masses. If we do not read the books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, we shall not be able to distinguish between true and false Marxism and shall easily fall into the trap set by these political swindlers and shall lose our bearings in the fierce class struggle and struggle between the two lines. With thinking raised to a higher level, they became ever more conscious in reading and study.

Since the beginning of this year, many comrades among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the standing committee of the Party committee of this bureau and the Party committees of various corporations under it have finished reading six works by Marx and Lenin, including "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "The State and Revolution," and at the same time have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's works, including "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" Other comrades have read through three or more of these works by Marx and Lenin and many of the works by Chairman Mao.

One of the members of the standing committee of the Party committee of this bureau was formerly a candy wrapper. She had not been schooled for many years. But she studied with firm perseverance. Since the beginning of this year, she not only has seriously read Chairman Mao's works with reference to realities, but also has read through "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and

"The Civil War in France," selected to read the relevant chapters and paragraphs in the other four books by Marx and Lenin, and written plenty of notes on her study.

A deputy secretary of the bureau Party committee devoted two and a half day's time each week to participating in the study conducted by the central study group of the bureau Party committee. He also got together with a few members of the standing committee of the bureau Party committee who formerly were workers to set up a mutual aid group in study and carried out study activity once a week.

While studying the chapter on "transcendentalism" in "Anti-Duhring," they studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?", analyzed the conditions and historical backgrounds of the struggle between idealist transcendentalism and the materialist theory of reflection in each historical period and the danger imposed and damage caused by idealist transcendentalism to the revolution, and analyzed the current expressions of idealist transcendentalism and the influence of idealist transcendentalism on themselves. Through this study, they began to distinguish between idealism and materialism and raised their theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism.

In the course of reading and study, the leading members of the Party committees of Shanghai Light Industrial Bureau and its various corporations pay attention to carrying on the style of integrating theory with reality. The two deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the chronometer industrial corporation studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and relentlessly criticized the idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, thus understanding more deeply the importance of the cadres' participation in manual labor and their maintaining close ties with the masses and strengthening investigation and study, as Chairman Mao had taught consistently. Accordingly, on the basis of the central tasks in every period, they went deep into the basic level to make investigations of some ten special subjects, for instance, "implementation of the Party's policies," "Party consolidation and Party building," "training of new cadres" and "quality of products," thereby obtaining first-hand information to guide their work.

On one occasion, in order to clarify the problem of how to grasp the Party's ideological building in a better way when the work of Party consolidation had come to a certain stage, they went together to a clock factory to make investigation and sum up experience. After that, the Party committee of the corporation called a meeting of secretaries of Party branches of various factories under this company to transmit this experience. As a result, many units which had conducted Party consolidation continued to strengthen the Party's ideological building and the Party organizations played a better role as a bastion.

After studying the Marxist-Leninist theories on the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's doctrines on

classes, class contradiction and class struggle in a socialist society, the leading members of the Party committees of this bureau and its various companies understood more clearly that: All revisionists, old and new, oppose, emasculate and misinterpret Marxism-Leninism when they touch on the basic problems of whether or not they should persevere in the waging of the proletarian revolution and consolidating of the dictatorship of the proletariat and whether or not they should uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Enlightened on this point, they understood much more deeply our Party's basic line for the whole of the historical period of socialism as charted by Chairman Mao, and greatly raised their conscioisness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For some time, some comrades of the organizations under the light industrial bureau took no heed of the current, new trends of class struggle. Grasping the concrete examples of the new trends of the class struggle, the Party committee of this bureau organized the Party members and the cadres to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget the class struggle," and the Party's basic line for the whole of the historical period of socialism, and to criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," thereby teaching them an impressive lesson.

Many comrades declared that: In the future, they definitely would remind themselves of the Party's basic line every year, every month and every day. They would at all times grasp the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, and continuously consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading members of the Party committees of the Shanghai Light Industrial Bureau and its various corporations pay particular attention to learning from the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao the revolutionary teachers' stand, viewpoint and method of observing and solving problems, so as to apply them in guiding the class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. With reference to their realities, they study the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the revolutionary mass movement and the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line, thereby further strengthening their mass viewpoint. They implement the Party's mass line more consciously in their work.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Minority Area Expands Educational Opportunities

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 12, 1971)

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the liangshan yi nationality autonomous chou of southwest china's szechwan province have established rural schools in conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. most of the school-age children are now in the 2,300 schools of various kinds there, run in a way suited to the specific local conditions.

under reactionary rule before liberation in 1949, this area was under the slave-owning system and had only five schools serving the children of slave-owners.

the emancipated slaves became masters of their own destiny after liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china. the party organizations and people's governments at all levels paid attention both to their livelihood and their cultural life.. more than 1,100 schools had been set up by 1960. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the area pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and closed down half the newly set up schools on the pretext that "the educational undertakings in liangshan have surpassed the level of development of the area's economy." many children of emancipated slaves, especially those in remote mountain villages had no schools.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people bitterly criticized liu shao-chi's crimes in pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. the emancipated slaves sent their outstanding representatives to run schools. education is now developing under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class."

apart from full-time schools, various kinds of schools have been set up in this vast mountainous area to meet the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the walikou advanced agricultural producers' co-operative, 2,400 metres above sea level, has a school in which the children study by day and cadres at the co-operative and team level and other adults receive education in the evening. this gives all of them the chance to go to school. with the development of education, the mass movement to study mao tsetung thought is surging and the political consciousness of the people has risen.. the co-operative has become an advanced unit.

the mulakou agricultural producers' co-operative in chinyang county is located in an area with a small, scattered population. it is difficult for the pupils to travel along the mountain tracks. apart from holding classes at three selected places, the teachers go from village to village to give lessons and all the 40 and more school-age children attend.

houkuomu township in meiku county is running a "may 7" school to train cadres. most of the first group of graduates have now become basic level cadres or primary school teachers. they play an important role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the autonomous chou revolutionary committee last year set up the first specialized school giving courses in medicine, teaching and veterinary science. it has already trained several hundred students.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees firmly grasp the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and organize them for the conscientious study of works by marx, lenin and chairman mao to make them the backbone force in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Chengtu City Manufactures Light Industrial Equipment

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 12, 1971)

the workers, cadres and technical personnel of chengtu, szechwan province, are displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to turn out equipment that will promote the growth of light industry.

they have, this year, manufactured jet looms, automatic bottle-blowers, equipment for producing soda and syntnetic fibre and various kinds of metal cutting machines. more was made than the total added in the previous three years.

chengtu formerly had a weak light industrial foundation and most of the equipment was old. the workers decided to change the equipment by their own efforts and raise the level of mechanization. workers of the no. 2 knitwear mill fostered the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance through revolutionary mass criticism, overcame technical difficulties and in coordination with other departments made small equipment for distillation and drawing synthetic fibre.

workers of the chengtu detergent factory made and installed a film type sulfonation unit for producing alkyl benzene. the unit has a simple structure, is easy to operate and has improved quality.

in coordination with other departments, the light bulb factory used indigenous methods to make and innovate more than 20 pieces of equipment, including automatic glass bulb blowers, and increased production several fold. the factory also trial-manufactured more than 30 kinds of special bulbs including long-lasting bulbs, projector bulbs, iodine tungsten bulbs and ultraviolet ray lamps.

the mass campaign to manufacture light industrial equipment has improved the conditions of production in many factories and raised output. the total value of light industrial production for the first ten months of this year was 25 per cent more than for the corresponding 1970 period.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Tachai Production Brigade Achieves All-Round Success in Production

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 12, 1971)

the tachai production brigade, china's pace-setter in agriculture, achieved all-round success in farm production this year. grain yield per-hectare increased from 8 tons last year to over 8.2 tons. forestry, livestock breeding and sideline production also made progress.

this brigade in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province has persisted in putting proletarian politics on command and using mao tsetung thought as their guide. it constantly exposes and solves contradictions and raises the consciousness of the cadres and commune members in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and farming for the revolution. this is the fundamental reason for its achievements this year.

the brigade party branch, while discussing the 1971 production plan after last year's autumn harvest, suggested that the brigade should strive to win still higher output while continuing the revolution. but some people said: "it is not so easy since we have already reached 8 tons per hectare." secretary of the party branch chen yung-kuei led the branch committee members to make repeated investigations. they found that some hillocks deprived the crops around of adequate sunshine and even damaged them frequently with landslides. they also hindered mechanized farming and irrigation. so it was decided to remove the hillocks and use the earth to fill in the gullies. the brigade members last winter and this spring removed nine hillocks and, by filling in gullies, created a 3.3-hectare tract of flat land. thanks to adequate manuring and careful cultivation, this land yielded a good crop this year.

the brigade fulfilled the 1971 production plan by displaying the spirit of hard struggle. it drew on the experience of the shinping brigade in the county in transforming gullies into farmland. last spring tachai started to transform a big gully into farmland. led by brigade leader chia cheng-jang, a shock force worked hard and in a little over 20 days changed the gully into an underground channel, 100 metres long, three metres

high and four metres wide, and dumped earth on top of it to create a stretch of farmland. this newly reclaimed land was planted to maize.

when the brigade was hit by serious drought this spring, the commune members ensured a full stand of seedlings by seed selection, careful cultivation and rational application of manure. when the maize and millet were earing in july, there were heavy rains and strong wind, flattening the crops. the cadres and commune members set the plants to rights, hoed and added fertilizer to reduce the effects. they were careful in the autumn harvesting and completed the work in good time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Condemns Anglo-Rhodesian Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement on december 7 vehemently condemned the agreement on "settling the dispute over rhodesia's independence", reached between britain and the rhodesian racist regime, and reiterated its full and firm support for and solidarity with the african people of zimbabwe in their struggle against the racist rule of the white minority settlers imposed on them by colonialism and imperialism, and for national independence.

the statement says, "this 'agreement' between the masters and their running dogs, which sells out the zimbabwan people, constitutes a grave challenge to the african people, the independent african states and all the people of the world who cherish freedom and independence. the aim of this 'agreement' is to give the white racist regime a 'legal' cover at the expense of the zimbabwan and other african people's vital interests so as to maintain the tottering british colonial rule in southern africa. in reality, this so-called agreement is nothing but a conspiracy jointly hatched by british and u.s. imperialism and the smith racist regime against african people in a vain attempt to postpone the zimbabwan people's independence indefinitely. at the same time, it is also an expression of the desperate struggle put up by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in face of the daily growing national liberation movements on the whole african continent and the raging flames of the people's armed struggle in southern africa. however, it can only serve raising the political consciousness of the zimbabwan and other african people and enabling them to see more clearly the aggressive nature of the imperialists and the colonialists."

it concludes, "through their own experience, the daily awakening african people of zimbabwe have come to realize that the only way to liberate their country and themselves is to take up arms and wage a protracted struggle. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau is convinced that, united and continuing their fight, the african people of zimbabwe will surely surmount all difficulties and hardships on their road of advance and carry their struggle through to the end, until independence and freedom dawn on the land of zimbabwe."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Thank Chinese Leaders for Greetings on 27th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, in a message yesterday to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, thank them for their warm greetings on the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

dear comrades:

in the excellent revolutionary atmosphere that the historic decisions of the 6th party congress had aroused in our whole party and all the people of our country, and amidst the indescribable enthusiasm which burst out with new vigour to greet the great november 28 and 29 festivals, we received with joy your message of warm congratulations and high evaluations on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania from the fascist yoke. on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and in our own names, we express to you and, through you, to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china our most heartfelt thanks.

the albanian people, their party of labour and the people's republic of albania are bound with the 700 million great chinese people, the communist party of china and the people's republic of china by an unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity which have successfully withstood the test of times and which are strengthened and steeled with each passing day in the great common struggle against u.s.-led imperialism, soviet-led modern revisionism and reactionaries of every hue, and for the triumph of socialism, marxism-leninism and revolution in the world. for the sake of these great common ideals, we will stand and fight together and strengthen still more our solidarity with the communists, revolutionaries and freedom-loving peoples the world over.

we wish from the bottom of our hearts the great chinese people, under the wise leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction of the country so that their fatherland will become stronger and more prosperous and the people's republic of china will always be an invincible fortress of socialism and revolution in the world, a real bulwark of the peoples fighting for freedom, independence and national rights, for peace and socialism.

! may the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples, our two parties and our two countries last for ever exclamation

enver hoxha,
first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

haxhi lleshi,
president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

mehmet shehu,
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana, december 11, 1971

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 11, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received this morning all members of the chinese government economic delegation with fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader, and liu chen-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chinese ambassador to albania, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were hysni kapo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party central committee; abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and president of the state planning commission; nesti nase, member of the party central committee and minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, member of the party central committee and minister of trade; piro bita, director of the international department of the party central

committee; and pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade enver hoxha posed for a photo with the chinese comrades.

Albanian Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Honor of China Dance Drama Troupe Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a film reception here this evening in honour of the comrades of the china dance drama troupe who had just returned to peking after a visit to albania.

attending the reception were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy leaders of the china dance drama troupe.

the reception proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. the revolutionary comrades-in-arms of china and albania chatted cordially about their friendship at the reception. the comrades of the china dance drama troupe expressed heartfelt thanks to the albanian people for the kind care and warm reception given them during their stay in albania. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries proposed toasts to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian people. the artistes sang "gjirokastra", "our party of labour is a heroic party", "the east is red", "long live chairman mao", "peking-tirana" and other chinese and albanian revolutionary songs.

the albanian feature film "footprints" was shown at the reception.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang lei, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, yu yin-hsien, hao liang, yu chan and han hsu.

Albanian Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

the albanian visiting group led by tomor cerova, party secretary of the second district of tirana, left here for home by air today after concluding a visit to china.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, wuhan, and linhsien county of honan province. it took part in celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of albania together with the chinese people. it was warmly welcomed by leading members and people of the various places they visited.

present at the airport to see the albanian comrades-in-arms off were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang lei, yang kung-su, li tien-ching, ma chia-chun and chang yao.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Fetes Algerian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 11, 1971)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a banquet here on december 9 for the algerian table tennis delegation led by major bekka abdennour, director of the department of military sports of the ministry of national defence, which had returned here from the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

also present at the banquet were the correspondents of the papers "al chaab" and "el moudjahid" who went with the delegation to china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Director of Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

f.r. petrie, director of the department of industry, trade and commerce of canada, and his three-member party left here for home by air today.

director f.r. petrie and his party arrived in peking on the 4th. pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, met them during their stay here. they were honoured at a banquet given by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

present at the meeting and banquet were r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking.

while in china, f.r. petrie and his party held consultations with leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of foreign trade on matters related to the development and expansion of import and export trade between the two countries, and visited the china council for the promotion of international trade and chinese national import and export corporations. they also went to a factory and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1971)

karel kurka, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the czechoslovak socialist republic to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with a 10-member group of japanese kitakanto activists for japan-china friendship. the leader of the group is tsuneichi naganuma, and secretary general is shogo ogawa.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, tuan yun, wang tung-feng and chen hui-chuan. the group arrived in peking on december 9.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway's Permanent Representative to UN Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chiao Kuan-hua, Huang Hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 12, 1971)

edvard hambro, permanent representative of norway to the united nations, gave a luncheon here yesterday in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly.

fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu, representatives of the chinese delegation, were also present at the luncheon on invitation.

present also were ambassador ole algard of norway; olof rydbeck, permanent representative of sweden; otto r. borch, permanent representative of denmark; max jakobson, permanent representative of finland; and hennes kjartansson, permanent representative of iceland, to the united nations.

they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Z.A. Bhutto

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 11, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, met mr. zulfiqar ali bhutto, pakistan vice-prime minister and foreign minister designate, here yesterday afternoon.

they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were fu hao and hsiung hsiang-hui, representatives of the chinese delegation.

mr. bhutto arrived here by air at noon yesterday.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Senegal

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the republic of senegal". the full text of the editorial reads:

after friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of senegal have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. this decision writes a new chapter in the history of friendship and cooperation between china and senegal. on this we express warm congratulations.

the senegalese people have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. after her independence in 1960, senegal declares that in international affairs, she pursues a policy of non-alignment, supports the national liberation struggles of the peoples of countries and regions in africa that have not attained independence, opposes the extremely barbarous south african white racist regime and condemns british and other imperialism for sending arms to the reactionary south african authorities. last august, the senegalese government recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia led by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and established diplomatic relations with the kingdom of cambodia. this just stand of senegal has contributed to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles."

the chinese and senegalese peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we firmly support the just cause of the senegalese government and people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their own country. likewise, the senegalese government and people have also support us. at the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations not long ago, senegal voted for the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from all the u.n. organs. we express hearty thanks for this.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. any scheme to create so-called "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "an independent taiwan", the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" or similar schemes is only wishful thinking and surely doomed to fail ignominiously. the chinese people are determined to liberate their own sacred territory taiwan.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and senegal has enhanced the deep friendship between the chinese people and the people of senegal and africa. we are convinced that with the common efforts of the two sides, the friendship between the chinese and senegalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will surely develop steadily.

CHINA AND UN

U Thant Gives Luncheon for Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1971)

u thant, secretary-general of the united nations, gave a private luncheon at the u.n. building here today in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly.

present at the luncheon on invitation were also representatives hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu and alternate representative tang ming-chao.

present were also sinan a. korle, chief of protocol of the united nations, and the daughter and son-in-law of u thant.

Chen Chu Reiterates China's Stand on Nuclear Disarmament at UN General Assembly First Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1971)

the first committee (political committee) of the united nations general assembly discussed a draft resolution put forward by bolivia and 16 other latin american countries at a meeting this morning. the draft resolution urges all the nuclear countries to sign and ratify an additional protocol of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america. chen chu, representative of the chinese delegation, in his speech at the meeting stated the principled stand of the chinese government on this question.

chen chu said, "1. the chinese government's stand on the question of nuclear weapons has always been clear. the chinese government has consistently stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and has proposed the convocation of a summit conference of all countries to discuss this matter.

"2. the chinese government holds that the demand that many medium and small countries have put forward for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in order to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war is just. china has no soldier stationed abroad, no military bases on foreign soil and has done nothing harmful to other countries. the chinese government declared to the world, before the signing of the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in latin america, that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. this principled stand and solemn statement of the chinese government constitute the best support to the good wishes of many countries for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace zones.

"3. the chinese delegation wishes to point out that at present, the two superpowers have not only produced and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons in their own countries, but also established nuclear bases on the territories of other countries. their planes carrying nuclear weapons fly in the air space of other countries and their warships carrying nuclear weapons ply in the oceans all over the world. therefore, to really free the nuclear-free zones and peace zones from the threat of a nuclear war, it is necessary first of all for all the nuclear countries, particularly the two nuclear superpowers, to guarantee not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, to dismantle all their nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, not to stockpile nuclear weapons and station nuclear-armed troops on the territories of other countries and immediately stop their aggression, interference, control and subversion against other countries. otherwise there will be no guarantee at all for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace zones.

"4. basing itself on the above views, the chinese delegation will not take part in the voting on this draft resolution. but we would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the chinese people will, as always, continue to work together with the people of various countries, persevere in the struggle and strive for the realization of the noble goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world. the present difficulties obstructing the establishment of nuclear-free zones or peace zones in various parts of the world do not come from the chinese side."

Chen Chu Expounds China's Principled Stand in Supporting "Declaration of Indian Ocean as Peace Zone"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1971)

chen chu, representative of the chinese delegation, expounded the principled stand of the chinese government with regard to the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone at a meeting of the first committee (political committee) of the united nations general assembly this afternoon. he made clear china's stand in a speech on a draft resolution put forward by ceylon and 12 other countries on the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone at the meeting which discussed the question of disarmament.

in his speech chen chu pointed out that at present, the peace in the indian ocean region is being seriously undermined. with the abetment and support of the soviet union, india has launched a large-scale armed aggression against pakistan. such flagrant acts of aggression must be severely condemned. he pointed out that india is hypocritically assuming "peace-loving" gestures and it is essential to tear away india's mask. he further pointed out that the soviet union, the united states, britain and india must undertake obligations.

otherwise, the peace and security in the indian ocean will have no guarantee at all.

chen chu said, "the draft resolution on the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone reflects the urgent desire of many afro-asian countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and reflects their just demand to oppose the superpowers' contention for hegemony and division of spheres of influence in the indian ocean. in this sense, the chinese delegation supports this draft resolution in principle."

chen chu continued, "1. at present, the peace in the indian ocean region is being seriously undermined. with the abetment and support of the soviet union, india has launched a large-scale armed aggression against pakistan with the aim of serving the soviet union in its contention with another superpower for hegemony over the indian ocean and the indo-pakistan subcontinent. such flagrant acts of aggression must be severely condemned, firm support must be given to the pakistan people's heroic resistance, aggression must be repulsed and peace must be restored. otherwise, there can be no talk at all about the establishment of the indian ocean as a zone of peace.

"2. while launching and expanding its war of aggression, india is hypocritically assuming 'peace-loving' gestures and declares itself as one of the co-sponsors for the draft resolution on the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone. this is a sheer sinister double-dealing in which india is trying to deceive the world under the camouflage of an international agreement, thus gravely undermining the seriousness of the draft resolution. therefore, we deem it essential to tear away india's mask when this draft resolution is adopted. india has no qualification at all to be a co-sponsor unless it ceases its acts of aggression.

"3. the chinese government's statement that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons and its consistent stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war are clear to all. china has not stationed a single soldier abroad, it has no military bases on foreign soil and has done nothing harmful to other countries. china will never be a superpower carrying out aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying against other countries, neither today nor ever in the future. the obligations china has undertaken far exceed what the draft resolution calls upon the countries concerned to do. the question now is that the soviet union, the united states, britain and india which have close relations with the indian ocean must undertake obligations. otherwise the root cause of aggression and threat to the indian ocean and the indo-pakistan subcontinent will still remain and the peace and security in this area will have no guarantee at all. this draft resolution has failed to explicitly point this out. this is a defect.

"4. the chinese delegation hopes that the report which the secretary-general will submit to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly will conform to the basic requirements laid down in the declaration of the indian ocean as a peace zone."

after making the above statement and reservation on behalf of the chinese delegation, chen chu voted in favour of this draft resolution.

Chinese Delegation to UN Gives Film Reception for American Friends

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 10, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly gave a film reception at the u.n. library auditorium this evening for american friends here.

nearly 200 guests were present. among them were american friends who had visited china.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, and huang hua, vice-chairman, of the chinese delegation, and other chinese representatives and alternate representatives were present and had friendly conversations with the american friends.

the chinese colour film of the revolutionary ballet "red detachment of women" was shown and warmly received by the guests.

Chinese Delegation Entertain Overseas Chinese in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 11, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly gave a reception at the delegation's residence here this evening for the representatives of overseas chinese in new york.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman, huang hua, vice-chairman, representatives fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu, and alternate representatives tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan, of the chinese delegation, were present at the reception to meet the more than one hundred guests, some of whom had come from other states, and had cordial conversations with them.

chiao kuan-hua made a brief speech at the reception. on behalf of the people of the motherland, he extended his best regards to the guests and their relatives, and hoped that they would strengthen patriotic solidarity and promote friendship between the chinese and american peoples.

many guests expressed great pleasure at meeting the delegation from the motherland, and were anxious to know more about the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland. they proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. many guests were reluctant to leave the reception which lasted nearly four hours.

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PARTY UNITY

Handle Correctly the Relations Between the Secretary and the Committee Members, Strengthen the Unity of the Party Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1971)

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the CCP Haich'eng hsien committee in Liaoning Province takes care to handle correctly the relations between the secretary and the committee members," solidly unite with all the forces of our Party on the principles of democratic centralist organization and discipline" and vigorously leading the broad masses of Party members and people of the whole hsien in a continuous advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since its establishment the CCP Haich'eng hsien committee has always regarded the correct handling of the relations between the secretary and the other committee members as a leading factor in strengthening the unity of the Party committee. By conscientiously studying the history of the struggle between the two lines inside the Party, and going over again Chairman Mao's teachings "Of course, the relationship between the secretary and the other committee members is one in which the minority must obey the majority, so it is different from the relationship between a squad leader and his men" contained in 'Methods of Work of Party Committees," they realize that "in the Party committee the secretary is not only a leader for the 'squad members' but also an ordinary member of the Party committee. Only by correctly handling the relations between the secretary and the committee members could the hearts of the 'squad members' be locked together and their zeal bound together and could the Party committee be able to better play the core role of vanguards of the proletariat."

Therefore, regardless of whether they are the secretary or the committee members, they are always able to maintain, when discussing a problem, the principle of democratic centralism, and would never regard anyone as infallible or let their opinion come first. When implementing a decision they would do so fully without setting up many centers. When handling problems, they would keep asking for instructions before hand and making a report afterward, and never make a decision or act on one's own.

In July this year, some of the communes and production brigades were set upon by wind- and hail-storms of unusual intensity and farms were devastated. One of the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee went to Kanwang commune to direct the battle against the calamity and to save the crops. An old woman of 92 from Ch'ienteng production brigade said to him that once the sorghum seedlings in her family were ruined, but afterward sprouts again appeared from the root, spikes were produced and a harvest was obtained that autumn. He considered the method of retaining sorghum roots and stalks to be quite sound.

At that time, some of the comrades said to him, "The situation is quite desperate and directions should be given immediately to the other communes so that they can do likewise." This secretary, however, thought, "Fighting against the calamity and saving the crop is an important job, and it will never do to deal with it in an arbitrary manner without submitting the matter to collective discussion by the hsien Party committee." He immediately hurried back to the hsien and convened a meeting of the hsien Party committee to discuss this problem. The hsien Party committee held a forum of scientific and technical personnel, cadres and old poor peasants to obtain their views, and by means of a conscientious discussion felt that the experience of retaining sorghum roots and stalks was very good, but because of the diversity of strains, cases should be dealt with individually. Strains that had been planted for a longer time should be razed and replanted, and strains that had been planted for a shorter period of time, because of their greater hardiness and fitness for survival could have their roots and stalks retained.

When this decision was presented to the masses, it was strongly supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants and greatly accelerated the speed of fighting against the calamity and saving the crop. Practice shows that results obtained by retaining the roots and stalks were much better than when the plants were razed and replanted.

In correctly dealing with the relations between the secretary and the committee members, the CCP Haich'eng hsien committee also pays attention to the mutual development of criticism and self-criticism and upholds the solidarity and unity of the "squad members" in battle. This April, at a meeting of the standing committee, some of the standing committee members without mentioning names criticized the delay in the construction of small blast furnaces. The secretary of the hsien Party committee thought, "This in fact should be my responsibility. Why had the comrades not directly criticized me?" By means of friendly talks he discovered that it was because they were afraid that it might impair the relations between the secretary and the committee member and affect their work."

He thereupon organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We are for active ideological struggle because it is a weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations so they may fight better." This enabled everybody to understand: "Opposition and struggle between different ideas within the Party are commonplace things. Only by developing active ideological struggle could unity be guaranteed within the Party committee on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Since then, on the basis of the formula of "unity--criticism--unity," they have succeeded in trying not to cover up contradictions. When differences or disharmony appeared they will not try reconciliation. Important issues are discussed and style is maintained on minor issues. When contradictions appeared between each other they would maintain the principle of proletarian Party spirit, and proceeding from the desire for unity to develop criticism and self-criticism conscientiously.

When problems appeared among "squad members," they would not shirk responsibility, but would conscientiously sum up the lesson and experience and look at their own trouble from the problem.

When the views expressed by the others were not precise they did not show anger, but sought to conscientiously assimilate the correct view.

When mistakes appeared in the hsien Party committee, they would not go for harmony or compromise but sought to develop active ideological struggle.

Once the hsien Party committee sent a member to Niuchuang commune to solve a "long existing big troublesome" problem. This comrade did not carry out work in accordance with the instructions of the hsien Party committee, and in some matters was guilty of excessively monopolizing affairs. The secretary of the hsien Party committee upon discovering this promptly pointed out her mistakes, helped her study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, summed up the lesson of the experience, and helped her to raise her level of regard for the Party. This enabled the comrade to be educated and she was able to recognize her mistake. In accordance with the instructions of the hsien Party committee and by believing in and relying on the leading body of the commune and the broad revolutionary masses, she rapidly opened up a new road for herself.

* * *

Only By Marching in Cadence Can Victory Be Won

- An account of the unity and fighting of the CCP committee for the K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1971)

During the early part of winter, we arrived at the border region at the foot of the Greater Khingan range--the K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner of Kirin Province.

In this vast and spacious grassland with its sea of forests dwelled a dozen of such industrious and courageous fraternal nationalities as the Mongolian, the Han, the Korean, the Manchu and the Hui. We visited the pastoral areas, the agricultural communes and production brigades as well as the factories in the cities and towns. All along the way we could see with our own eyes how the Party committee of the K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner was leading the people of various nationalities in implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," carrying out penetratingly criticize-revisionism and rectification campaigns and transforming the land, and a vigorous revolutionary scene could be seen everywhere. The situation in this Banner is excellent and proclaims to the people the truth: "It is only through the unity of the Communist Party that the unity of the whole class and the whole nation can be achieved" and only by marching in cadence can victory be won.

Listen More To Different Opinion

In the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" movement, the Party committee of the K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner sounded the battle cry of "Struggle hard for three to five years, pledge to transform the Forward Banner into Hsiyang."

How could the transformation be brought about? Chang Chin-ling, the secretary of the Party committee of the Banner, discussed at a meeting of the standing committee his long cherished idea--move earth from the mountain down to the stream and radically deal with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds. Before moving there, while he was staying with Wuhsing production brigade, he found that digging ditches for draining water there turned many pieces of waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds into rich fertile farmland. Later, he also went to some of the communes and production teams for investigation and noticed that in a number of places farms were squeezed into the barren hillsides where output was low because of the poor condition of the soil, whereas large tracts of waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds lay permanently idle. He made a calculation and estimated that the Banner had 400,000 mow of waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds comprising a quarter of the total land area. By opening ditches and draining the waterlogged fields this rich dormant land could be brought to life, and by moving earth from the mountain down to the stream, what immense potential could be tapped! Radically dealing with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds should be the orientation for building stable and high yield fields in the Banner, and he considered it time for immediate action.

At the discussion held by the standing committee, some of the comrades asked the question: "Although radically dealing with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds is a good thing, it is for the future; what can we do for the present?"

Chang Chin-ling pointed out, "Didn't Wuhsing production brigade achieve positive results the very same year they began construction work?"

"We have few tractors, and our strength is inadequate....."

Chang Chin-ling replied, full of confidence: "We have oxen and horses, we can use them to draw plows."

The proposal for radically dealing with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds was passed by the standing committee. However, Chang Chin-ling discovered that the tone in which the standing committee members expressed their attitude was not the same, some were high and the others were low. Their mood was also not the same, some were eager but some were not so active. After the meeting, this problem kept turning in Chang Chin-ling's mind. He made an analysis of the cause leading to this condition. The comrades who sang in low key probably did so because of the fact that they had not carried out investigation, and although they voiced agreement they lacked conviction but could not express disagreement because they had no valid grounds. Those comrades who actively supported his idea were still not too familiar with local conditions. From the different moods and tones Chang Chin-ling noticed that they were not united ideologically. He was aware that although he had done a bit of investigation, still he had no experience in production and struggle, and he must not be contented with what he saw through a small hole, but must listen more to different views.

In order to study a thing conscientiously, one must begin by not being complacent. Chang Chin-ling took advantage of an opportunity of his attending a conference in Paich'eng administrative district to pay a special visit to Chao Hsi-chün, the deputy secretary who was convalescing there, to acquaint him with the proceedings of the standing committee meeting and to seek his view. This act of Chang Chin-ling touched Chao Hsi-chün greatly. He on the one hand expressed support for the idea of radically dealing with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds, and at the same time asked the question: "Although waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds must be dealt with, and can be by opening ditches and draining water from any waterlogged field or marsh, what is to be done for land adjacent to the river susceptible to flooding and fields on the slopes easily affected by drought?"

This question was aptly put. Yes, he had noticed only one quarter of the problem and neglected the other three quarters. He only thought about transforming the waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds without thinking of radically dealing with the farm land on the hillside and the land adjoining the river. Chang Chin-ling realized that his attention toward basic farm construction in the Banner had still not been comprehensive enough.

Chang Chin-ling did not hastily amend the decision passed by the standing committee. He realized that although he was the No. 1 person, still among the "squad members" of the Party committee he was just an ordinary member and had no "special right" to reverse a decision arbitrarily. Upon returning to the Banner he sought out the comrades who had expressed contradictory views and had talks with them, and humbly listened to what they had to say. At the same time he also went deeply into reality and sought advice from the masses.

On the basis of investigation and study the former decision was amended by the standing committee and a comprehensive plan for radically dealing with waterlogged fields, marshes and ponds as well as land adjoining the river and farmland on the hillside in a concerted manner was drawn up. In that way the socialist activism of the broad masses in the Banner was brought fully into play and an upsurge for basic farm construction was rapidly formed. In a single winter, a project requiring 4,000,000 cubic meter of earthwork was completed which was equivalent to the sum total of basic farm construction earthwork carried out in this Banner since the liberation.

Speak Things Out Clearly

Last spring, army representatives from three different units and local cadres, some local and some from the outside, were added to the leadership of the Banner revolutionary committee to strengthen it. Some of the leading members were afraid to expose contradictions for fear of disrupting harmony and problems could not be placed on the table. Their intention to carry out unity well produced instead circumstances adversely affecting unity.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee in charge of production cared only for the convenience of his own division of work and kept a sum of money for the use of his own section. He also made a personal decision to change a building maintenance and repair team of the neighborhood into a unit directly subordinate to him, but only utilizing it without trying to educate or guide it, and consequently quite a number of problems appeared. The masses criticized him for his method of excessive departmentalism and ideological stagnation. Some of the comrades were afraid that suggestions made to him might lead to an "explosion" and affect unity, so they only discuss things behind his back without bringing their views into the open. This vice chairman heard the gossip going on and he also expressed his view, "I only mean well, and this is the thanks I get."

Consequently, in spite of the intention to achieve unity, still zeal could not be channeled, and in spite of the desire to strengthen collective leadership, the hand could not be formed into a fist.

Actually if they had only brought the matter out into the open the problem would not be difficult to solve. So the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the Banner sat down, placed the problem on the table and seriously carried out criticism and self-criticism. Regarding the mistakes of this vice chairman they did not go into the matter of individual responsibility but helped him to distinguish between the correct and the

incorrect line and to look for the cause behind his mistakes. He used to have the feeling that because he was not afraid to shoulder responsibilities he got himself in trouble instead. They all pointed out to him that in order to shoulder responsibility one must first be responsible to the line, take note of the orientation and discuss policies. He used to have the feeling that because he had work zeal and wished only to carry out work under his charge well he was involved in a great deal of controversy instead. They all helped him to make clear the relationship between the part and the whole and to realize the danger of excessive departmentalism. Although for the time being he was unable to see the light, they were prepared to wait patiently for him to come round. The principal leading comrade looked him up for a heart-to-heart talk. When the first time failed this comrade held another talk with him, and putting his whole mind to it, earnestly and sincerely assumed his own responsibility.

Since then, this 65-year-old vice chairman, having his heart set at ease, was filled with greater work zeal. Full of vigor he battled in the forest of the Greater Khingan range grasping forest protection and fire prevention work. This spring, working in the depth of an old forest with neither fear of cold nor hardship, he was favorably commented upon by the people.

Since its establishment, the new Party committee of the Banner, by summing up the lesson of the experience and constantly grasping ideological seeds detrimental to unity, has resolutely placed problems on the table,spoken things out clearly and enabled the members of the Party committee of the Banner to become more and more united.

Understanding, Support and Friendship Is More Important Than Anything Else

Members of the Party committee for K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner comprise Han nationality, Mongolian nationality and local cadres, army cadres, and workers not separated from production work. Although they come from various quarters, they have already cultivated a fine style of unity and mutual assistance.

They support one another and are closely linked together. When the standing committee members in charge of forestry and water conservation had to go to the provincial capital for meetings, and in order not to upset the timetable for agriculture the comrade in charge of struggle-criticism-transformation voluntarily took under his own charge capital farm construction. When the standing committee member in charge of youth work had to go to the countryside on other business, the comrade in charge of agricultural production voluntarily familiarized himself with the work on rusticated intellectual youth and went among the intellectual youth to solve problems.

They show concern and enthusiastically help one another. One of the standing committee member in the Party committee of the Banner is a young man. At the beginning he was not bold enough in his work and the other standing committee members were all concerned over his growth, so they sent him to the countryside to settle down and placed him in charge of some work.

In the countryside he discovered that the deep wells drilled in the past could not function effectively because of a shortage of pumps, thereupon he suggested to the Party committee of the Banner that industry should step up its support for agriculture. This suggestion received the attention of the Party committee of the Banner. With the support of the other standing committees, he and the veteran workers battled together for 13 days to trial manufacture a deep well pump.

They are marching in step and united in battle. In July this year a torrential rain caused the gullies to overflow and the water level of T'aoerh River and Kueiliu River rose rapidly. The Party committee of the Banner felt the gravity of the situation and immediately decided to throw themselves into the battle against the flood and carry out rescue operations. Standing committee members in the lower levels were there on the spot to direct the rescue operations, and even the standing committee member who was convalescing at home hurried to the scene. Standing committee members in the departments left that night in the rain with the cadres and some of the garrison force and rushed to Ch'ienchin production brigade of Chüliheng commune where the situation was critical, to rescue the people trapped by the flood, and evacuated women and children as well as the old and the infirm from more than 20 households to a place of safety. They discovered a light still burning in a house, went there and carried out an old man who refused to leave. Where the danger was the greater they were there battling alongside the masses. Owing to the unified command of the Party committee of the Banner, the rescue operations were carried out in time, casualties were averted and losses reduced.

Unity is a treasure beyond price in triumphing over difficulties. This year, K'oerhch'in Right Wing Forward Banner was beset by cyclone, hail, flood and insect pest. However, with the whole Banner united as one from top to bottom and battling together, a better harvest was still reaped.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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BIOGRAPHIC

NPC Deputy Yeh Chu-p'ei Dies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, December 9, 1971) Yeh Chu-p'ei (叶 渚沛), member of the Standing Committee of the 3rd National People's Congress and Director of the Institute of Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, died in Peking on November 24, 1971, after ineffectual treatment of illness. He was 69.

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RURAL PRODUCTION

Hupeh Province Actively Unfolds Activities of "Small Autumn Harvest"

- Up to the end of October, the total value of production from the "small autumn harvest" in the province was increased by 79 percent over that for the corresponding period last year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1971)

(NCNA Wuhan, December 8) Simultaneous with getting a good grasp on autumn harvest and autumn sowing, various places in Hupeh Province have actively unfolded activities for a "small autumn harvest." Up to the end of October, the total production value of the "small autumn harvest" of the province amounted to 59 million yuan, an increase of 79 percent over that of the corresponding period of last year. The purchased quantity of palm fiber, raw lacquer, honey, lotus seeds, chestnuts, dragon-beard rushes, reeds, tung oil seeds, huanglien, chuankung (cuidium officiuale), panhsia (pinellia tuberifera) and chienshih all showed large increases over last year's.

Hupeh Province has a moderate and wet climate with plain lake areas and mountains and rolling hills. It produces an abundant quantity of wild starch crops, wild oil seeds, wild fibers, wild chemical raw materials, wild medicinal herbs, as well as various wild vines, rattan, palm plants and grasses.

This year, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Hupeh Province paid attention to the work of "small autumn harvest," and districts, communes and brigades designated special responsible persons for this work in order to lead the masses to launch the "small autumn harvest." Leadership comrades of the districts of Hsienning, Huangkang and Enshih and of the hsien of Lotien, Yingshan, Huangpo, Tungcheng, Yunhsien, Changyang, Yingshan, and Nantan personally conducted experimental points to sum up typical experience, called on-the-spot conferences, and promoted the work in the whole area.

In the course of unfolding the activities of the "small autumn harvest," Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels conscientiously and thoroughly implement Party economic policies in the rural areas in order to give simultaneous attention to the interest of the State, the collective, and the commune members.

Lotien hsien transmitted Party policies to the masses, rationally defined the variety and criterion of crops to be collected by the collective management and by individuals during the "small autumn harvest," to combine collective collection with individual collection in order to arouse the activism of the cadres and commune members in unfolding the "small autumn harvest."

At present, the purchased quantity in the whole hsien of wild paper-making materials and raw materials for making tanning extracts shows increases of one time to five times respectively as compared with the whole of last year.

Under the leadership of local Party committees, the commercial departments at various places of Hupeh Province have set up additional purchasing points in the rural areas in coordination with the "small autumn harvest" and strengthened the purchasing staff in order to make purchases as soon as products are delivered to collection centers during the "small autumn harvest." Personnel of the commercial department of Chingchou district have penetrated into the rural areas to assist the basic level in grasping well the "small autumn harvest" and to organize the purchases. This year, the total value of the purchased products from the "small autumn harvest" in this district was increased by 90 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

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Thriving Development of the Five Undertakings of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Production and Fishery in Paich'eng District, Kirin Province

- The leadership at various levels have strengthened education of the broad mass of commune members concerning ideology and political line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1971)

(NCNA Changchun, December 6) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Paich'eng District, Kirin Province, have firmly grasped education of the broad masses of cadres and commune members concerning ideology and the political line, and led the masses to develop in depth the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. On the basis of the agricultural bumper harvests for consecutive years, they again overcame the severe natural disasters this year, and won a new bumper harvest in agricultural production with both the total grain yield and the per-unit-area yield exceeding historic record levels. A number of communes and brigades have either reached or surpassed the grain yield target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and have made an all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing.

Paich'eng district has a per-capita average of 6 mow of land. Over one half of the acreage consists of sand dunes, saline-alkaline soil, and waterlogged marsh land with infertile soil. There were nine drought disasters every ten years, and per-unit-area yield of crops was low.

Could such a district rapidly transform its features? Sharp struggles between the two lines and the two ideologies existed on this question. Some remarked: "We have lots of land but few people, and we have windstorms, sand and drought. The low-yield feature is hard to change."

To deal with this erroneous notion, the CCP Paich'eng district committee and revolutionary committee organized forces to penetrate into the basic level, made investigation and research, conscientiously summed up and popularized the experience of Lihsin brigade of Yushukou commune of Fuyu hsien in learning from Tachai and transforming its own features, and carried out education of the cadres and commune members of the whole district concerning the political line.

Lihsin brigade also had lots of land with only few people and two-thirds of its acreage was located on slopes with a gradient of 30 degrees. It had serious losses of water and soil and its previous per-mow average yield was only 100 catties; so it was a well-known poor locality of Fuyu hsien. In 1964, the Party branch of the brigade, actively responding to Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," persistently used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the cadres and masses, leading everybody to develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, to put the gullies and slopes into better shape, and to improve the soil. Over the past few years, this brigade built over 600 mow of terraced fields on slopes,

built eight flood prevention dams in the gullies, planted 200,000 trees along the gullies, dug over 300 water reservoirs, and afforested six rows of tree belt for sheltering 3.7 million mow of farm acreage, preventing the losses of water and soil as well as attacks by wind and sandstorms. Last year the average per-mow grain yield reached the target set in the "Program" and it became an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

After the popularization of the experience of Lihsin brigade, the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was further developed with vitality. The broad masses of cadres and commune members assiduously studied Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, smashed the conservative tendency of being perfunctory and old-fashioned and of idling, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and developed agriculture with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

To cope with the special characteristic of Paich'eng district of being often subject to the menace of drought, the cadres and the masses energetically undertook the capital construction of farmland centering around water conservation construction. Since the beginning of this year, the whole district has sunk 3,500 pump wells, built 37 electric powered irrigation stations, 12 reservoirs and ponds and dikes, and over 50 gravity-flow irrigation areas. They have completed a total of 26 million cubic meters of earthwork, a two-fold increase over the total engineering work for farm water conservation construction of the two years of 1969 and 1970. The water irrigated acreage was increased by nine times over that of 1965, prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, creating favorable conditions for this year's agricultural bumper harvest.

This year, Paich'eng district was hit by severe natural disasters of windstorm, drought, waterlogging, hailstorm, and insect pests. The broad masses of cadres and commune members took Tachai as an example, went all out, and battled against heaven and earth to win a bumper harvest.

Since the autumn of last year, Chenmai hsien failed to receive sufficient rainfall for nine months in succession, and the thickness of dry soil on the surface of farm fields exceeded 20 millimeters during this year's spring sowing season. In the face of the severe drought, leadership members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee went deep into the forefront, and led the people of the whole hsien to wage a tenacious struggle against drought. After waging arduous struggle for more than a month, they finally overcame the drought disasters. Holes were excavated on 60 percent of the total acreage so the method of water culture and water-irrigation might be used, thus insuring the full growth of all seedlings. Its total grain yield and the per-unit-area yield this year all exceeded the highest levels in history.

Paich'eng district has a large area of land and abundant natural resources and is a good locality for developing multiple undertakings. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of this district armed the cadres and the broad masses with Chairman Mao's guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development." They

criticized and repudiated the erroneous tendency of interfering with the implementation of this guideline, correctly handled the relations between grain production and multiple undertakings, enabling the abundant natural resources to be utilized rationally and making an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. At present, the whole district has planted trees and afforested 4.6 million mow of land. It has 3.6 million head of large and small animals in the pens, an increase of 10 percent over that of last year. It has made an enormous development in fishery, and at the same time supplied large quantity of reeds and medicinal herbs to the State.

* * *

PIG BREEDING

Rapid Development of Pig-Breeding Industry of Hopei Province

- Conscientious implementation of Party policy and strengthening leadership over the pig-breeding industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1971)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, December 8) Hopei Province has achieved rapid development of pig-breeding this year. Up to the end of October, the total number of live pigs in the sties of the whole province was increased by 43 percent over that at the end of last year, an increase of one-third over the previous highest pig-breeding record of 1967. In the whole province, each household has an average of 1.5 pigs. In 25 hsien (municipalities) including Tsunhua, Chengting, Poyeh, Chienan, Yutien, and Luanchang, each household keeps 2.5 pigs. Up to mid-November, the province had overfulfilled the State's live pig purchase plan for this year by 10 percent, showing an increase of 19 percent over the total number of live pigs purchased last year.

The emergence of such an excellent situation in the pig-breeding undertakings of Hopei Province was a result of the strengthening of leadership over pig-breeding undertakings by the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, as well as their conscientious implementation of the Party's policy. As early as the second half of 1969, the provincial revolutionary committee already instructed leadership squads at various levels to conscientiously study and propagate Chairman Mao's directives concerning the development of pig-breeding undertakings in view of the class enemy's interference with the implementation of Party policies from the "Left" in sabotaging pig-breeding, and to arouse the masses to penetratingly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in order to relentlessly grasp the implementation of Party policies.

Through study, members of leadership squads at various levels raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and resolutely managed things according to the Party's policy. Simultaneous with their development of collective pig-breeding in a planned way, they also actively encouraged commune member households to breed pigs. To solve the problem of piglet supply, communes and brigades in various places energetically fed sows to breed piglets, enabling the number of piglets to rapidly meet the need of the province and to supply a portion to other provinces.

Previously, Luancheng hsien had to rely on other places to procure piglets and pig-breeding was developed slowly. This year, the whole hsien breeds 13,000 sows, averaging 9.4 sows bred collectively by each production team, thereby grasping the initiative in developing the production of live pigs. This year the total number of live pigs in the sties of the hsien shows an increase of 60 percent as compared with last year.

With a view to further promoting the development of pig-breeding undertakings, relevant departments of the province have since the beginning of this year held many conferences in the districts of Tangshan and Hangshui to exchange experience in pig-breeding work. A large number of districts, hsien and municipalities have also convened on-the-spot conferences on pig-breeding work.

Yütien hsien of T'angshan district made a relatively large development in pig-breeding undertakings last year. Some comrades of the hsien leadership squad began to slacken their effort. They were greatly encouraged by the convening of a provincial pig-breeding work conference at Yütien hsien by relevant departments of the provincial revolutionary committee. They immediately carried out activities of open rectification of work styles centering around the opposition to conceit and complacency in order to overcome the feeling of complacency and lead the masses to continue their active development of pig-breeding undertakings. From August to October, the hsien increased its live pigs by 50,000 head, an increase of 26.7 percent over that at the end of June.

The leadership squad of Poyeh hsien learned from Tachai and emulated Hsiyang in changing its leadership work style of generalization. The secretary, deputy secretary and some members of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee all squatted on-the-spot at the basic level, and popularized advanced experience, enabling the pig breeding undertaking to show a new situation with a fast pace. Up to the end of October, the total number of live pigs in the pig sties of the hsien reached 114,000, a two-fold increase over that of last year.

In the course of developing pig-breeding undertakings, various places of Hopei Province have relentlessly grasped the two key problems of feed and the prevention of pig diseases. This play a role in insuring the quantitative growth of pig-breeding. Various places actively popularized the experience of model pig-tender Yeh Hung-hai of the People's Liberation Army in discovering the "Chungchu" yeast for preparing fermented pig-feed as well as the experience of other places in preparing fermented pig-feed, effectively tackling the difficulty of feed shortage. Many areas have since this year tapped the potentialities of land by utilizing the odd pieces of empty land to grow pig-feed.

To tackle the difficulty in the northern areas of lacking forage feeds in winter seasons, relevant departments of the provincial revolutionary committee promptly popularized the experience of Lintung commune, Yütien hsien, in growing, picking, storing, and feeding with forage feeds. A number of areas also procured seeds from the southern provinces to utilize ponds and lakes to cultivate aquatic feeds.

Since last autumn, various places in the province have conscientiously implemented the guideline of placing more emphasis on prevention than on treatment, and unfolded health work for live pigs through the prevention of epidemics and the eradication of diseases. This enabled the mortality of live pigs to decline considerably, insuring the development of pig-breeding in the whole province.

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Changt'ai Hsien, Fukien Province, Realizes the Breeding of One Pig for Each Person

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1971)

Party organizations and revolutionary committees of Changt'ai hsien, Fukien Province, conscientiously implement Party policies and promote the rapid development of pig-breeding undertakings. As of the end of October this year, the total number of live pigs in the sties of the hsien reached 33,300 head, averaging nearly six head for each household, realizing the object of breeding of one pig for each person. In the January-October period of this year, the whole hsien sold 42,700 head of pigs to the State, fulfilling 92.6 percent of the State's total purchase plans for the whole year.

In the course of developing pig-breeding undertakings, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Changt'ai hsien resolutely and thoroughly implemented guidelines and policies of the Party. After analysis, they found that the failure to implement policies due to interferences from "Leftist" and Rightist sides was one of the main causes for the slow development of the pig-breeding undertaking in the past. Therefore, leadership members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels continually went deep into the rural areas to conscientiously implement Party policies. Simultaneous with their guidance to the masses to develop collective pig-breeding, they also actively encouraged commune member households to breed pigs. At present, collective breeding and individual breeding by commune member households accounts for half of the total number of pigs in the sties of the whole hsien.

For the purpose of developing the pig-breeding industry, various communes and brigades in this hsien have popularized the advanced experience of preparing pig-feed through saccharification and preparing fermented feed with salt water without yeast. Various brigades have universally procured feed grinders and various commune grain stations have set up feed processing factories to process feed for the collective and individual commune members. When the poor and lower-middle peasants had financial difficulties in procuring piglets, the credit cooperatives would make loans or let the collective units sell piglets on credit, thus overcoming the difficulties of the poor and lower-middle peasants in pig-breeding.

With a view to strengthening leadership over pig-breeding undertakings, Changt'ai hsien and its communes and brigades have set up pig-breeding leadership teams composed of from five to seven persons to promote the development of pig-breeding industry.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Herdsmen Praise Primary School Teacher in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 13, 1971)

herdsmen of the hsianghuang banner grassland of silinghot league, the inner mongolian autonomous region, speak with admiration of the whole-hearted service of a mongolian woman teacher. guided by mao tsetung thought and determined to be loyal to the party's educational cause, tumenchichiko travels over the grassland the year round in all weather to teach the children of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

tumenchichiko studies chairman mao's works hard and earnestly accepts re-education by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

she was nominated to be a primary school teacher in 1970 when the party branch of the fanhsiu stock farm decided to run a primary school. as the herdsmen live far apart, it was decided to set up classes in various living centres with the teacher going around to give lessons.

she was delighted with the job but was at the same time anxious because she lacked experience. the herdsmen joined her in studying chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune". the party branch secretary of the production brigade told her: "the party and chairman mao have entrusted us poor and lower-middle herdsmen with power over education and you must have the courage to do the job and do it well for the revolution." a poor herdsman related the sufferings of the past and contrasted it with the present happiness, and said: "in the evil old society, we were too poor to afford to go to school. now, thanks to chairman mao's attention, we have not only been emancipated politically and economically but also have the power over education. you come from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, so you should run the school well." these heart-warming words gave tumenchichiko strength. she decided to try to be a good teacher in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line in education and do her part for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

when school opened, all children in the nine villages of the production brigade attended. tumenchichiko was in charge of five teaching centres and had to cover 30 kilometres of sandy tract and marshes to make her rounds. once when she was starting for the

last teaching centre some three kilometres away, a gale rose and heavy rain threatened. when people urged her to stay over till the next day, she thought of chairman mao's teaching on serving the people whole-heartedly, and set off with her satchel. the windstorm sometimes took her breath away and every step forward along the slippery road was difficult. she drew strength from chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." she felt warmth surge in her heart though she was soaked through. after arriving at her destination, she started teaching as soon as she had changed into dry clothes. moved by her utter devotion to her work, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen praised her as a good teacher.

later she learned to ride horses and braved storms still more courageously in going to the teaching centres.

busy as she is with teaching, tumenchichiko conscientiously studies chairman mao's works and remoulds her world outlook by solving the specific problems that arise. she takes her mobile teaching assignment as a good opportunity to learn. she often asks poor and lower-middle herdsmen to give political lessons to her pupils. contrasting their own past misery with their present happy life, they raise the class consciousness of both the pupils and the teacher. the feelings between the herdsmen and herself become closer with each passing day. when she found that the mothers of some pupils were tied down by domestic chores, she went to them and lent a hand with sewing and washing. she takes pupils who live a long way off home after classes. she also does collective physical labour regularly. when a herd of the production brigade's cattle had to be driven to another farm during the winter vacation last year after a heavy snow, she volunteered to help two other commune members do the job. the herd tided over the winter safely.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind", tumenchichiko always takes her achievements as a new starting point for advance. in order to carry out chairman mao's proletarian line in education still better and improve her work, she often asks the poor and lower-middle herdsmen to criticize her work and makes conscientious efforts to be re-educated by them.

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Workers Serve Minority People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1971)

medical workers of the chinese people's liberation army make the rounds of china's border regions to treat the people of all nationalities. they act in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly".

doctors in mountainous stock raising area

kung hsien-yu, deputy head of a hospital of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, often goes round the pastoral areas of the tienshan mountains to treat patients of all nationalities as chairman mao teaches: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

once in a people's commune deep in a snow-covered mountain, he and his comrades heard of a kazakh herdsman who had a severe facial tic. they hurried to attend to the patient at once. clasping the doctor's hand, the patient said: "i've been ill for five years, unable to work. do you think i can be cured?" kung hsien-yu was determined to do his best in line with the party's attention to poor herds.

the medical workers went to treat the patient with acupuncture every day. kung hsien-yu tested over 20 insertions on his face to find an effective point. then he tried the point on the patient and the tic was reduced from over 70 times per minute to about 10. the patient recovered quickly and returned to his work.

as kung hsien-yu was eating supper one evening after his rounds, an old man of kazakh nationality galloped up on horseback. he told the doctor that a commune member was having a difficult labour. kung hsien-yu dashed to the woman's home and found her in a coma. he immediately gave emergency treatment and overcame the critical condition. the infant was born without incident but it did not cry. kung hsien-yu hastened to suck amniotic fluid and bloody water from the infant's respiratory tract and gave it artificial resuscitation. the poor herdswoman's family was moved to see the infant saved and the people cheered with tears in their eyes: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

good doctor for emancipated serfs

in china's himalayas a p.l.a. medical team went to remote hilly villages and grazing grounds in wind and snow to treat emancipated peasants and herdsmen. people praise them as "good menba (doctors) sent by chairman mao".

in heavy snow, the medical team once went to tour shatui township in langkatzu county. a woman of tibetan nationality told them of her suffering. twentyfour years previous a big tumour grew on her right thumb and she went everywhere to witch doctors and lamas for treatment.

they took her money but the tumour kept growing. after tibet's liberation she went to a hospital where a doctor diagnosed her tumour as malignant and incurable. so her misery went on.

the leader of the medical team and an army doctor made repeated examinations and judged that the woman suffered from a benign tumour of the periosteum (the fibrous membrane surrounding a bone), and not a malignant growth. in cooperation with the medical workers of another unit they carefully removed a 1.25 kilogramme tumour. careful nursing helped her recover rapidly. the woman said: "you people are indeed close to the hearts of us emancipated serfs."

area at foot of loping mountains
bids farewell to god of plague

a medical team of the general hospital of the p.l.a. kunming units works enthusiastically at the foot of the loping mountains in the border area of yunnan province where a community of people of the pai nationality live. the p.l.a. medical workers take preventive measures and treat the people whole-heartedly. the pai people affectionately call them "our good yuse (doctors)".

schistosomiasis was rampant when the medical team arrived. it helped the pai people eliminate snails, the intermediate host, and treat the disease. army doctor li chi-hsun and his comrades-in-arms visited many villages and weeded and sprayed insecticide with the poor and lower-middle peasants. they also summed up the local people's experience and worked out a method for eliminating snails with local herbal medicine. this solved the problem of supplying enough insecticide to wipe out snails on a large area.

apart from standard treatment for this disorder, the medical team uses the medicinal herbs abundant in this area. team members have widely collected folk prescriptions. after careful testing, they worked out five prescriptions from the many collected. all the herbs are available locally and highly effective. members of the team have won warm praise from the pai people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays Friendly Matches in Britain

(NCNA-English London, Dec. 12, 1971)

the visiting chinese table tennis team played friendly matches with the welsh table tennis team in cardiff on december 9 and with the scottish table tennis team in edinburgh on december 11. it was warmly received by the british spectators.

on the evening of december 9, more than 1,000 spectators watched the match between the chinese and welsh teams in cardiff. present also were philip squire, chairman of the county council of glamorgan; hugh jones, lord mayor of cardiff; george edwards, chairman of the development committee of the sports council for wales; h. roy evans, president of the welsh table tennis association; and a.k. vint, president, and charles wyles, chairman, of the english table tennis association.

after the match, lord mayor of cardiff hugh jones gave a dinner for the chinese and welsh players. philip squire, chairman of the county council of glamorgan, gave a reception to welcome the chinese team on the evening of december 8.

on the evening of december 11, the chinese team played a friendly match with the scottish table tennis team in edinburgh. among some 2,000 people present to watch the match were hector monro, parliamentary under-secretary of state for health and education, scottish office; james cook, the deputy of the lord provost of edinburgh; l.e. liddell, chairman of the scottish sports council; d. candlin, president, and ian dunbar, vice-president, of the scottish table tennis association; and charles wyles, chairman of the english table tennis association. james cook, the deputy of the lord provost of edinburgh, gave a reception for the chinese table tennis team on the evening of december 10.

prior to its visit to cardiff and edinburgh, the chinese table tennis team played a friendly match with the english table tennis team in manchester. more than 4,000 people were present to watch the match.

during the friendly matches, the national flags of britain and china were hung in the competition hall. at the beginning of each match, the players of the two teams marched into the arena hand in hand. the national anthems of both countries were played and the teams exchanged team pennants and gifts. during the matches, the players of the two countries gave full play to the spirit "friendship first, competition second". when a player slips, the player of the other team walks over to give him a hand. when a player finds sweat on the other side of the table, he goes over to dry it.

at the end of each match, the members of the competing teams warmly shook hands and embraced each other. in cardiff and edinburgh, the members of the chinese table tennis team had get-togethers with the local players. the profound friendship, sportsmanship and skill of the players of the two countries won repeated applause from the spectators.

many spectators warmly shook hands and talked with the chinese players at the end of the matches and asked for their signatures. many spectators commented on the success of the matches which, they held, would greatly promote the friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Calls on Special Envoy Ieng Sary of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 13, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan called on ieng sary, head of the delegation of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia and special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., here this afternoon. the delegation is paying a friendly visit to korea.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were duong sam ol, deputy head of the delegation, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., and other members of the delegation.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Doctors Visit Saskatchewan Province, Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1971)

chinese doctors chen wen-chieh and ha hsien-wen were accorded a warm welcome and friendly hospitality by the local government and people during their visit in saskatchewan province, canada. the chinese doctors have come to canada to take part in the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of mcgill university in montreal.

on the morning of december 8, allan blakeney, premier of saskatchewan province, received the chinese doctors in regina, the capital of the province, and had a friendly conversation with them. on the same afternoon, an official meeting was held by the local people to welcome

the chinese doctors. walter smishek, minister of public health of the province, delivered a speech at the meeting, extending a cordial welcome to the chinese visitors. he warmly congratulated the chinese people on their achievements and their great victory in the united nations. he expressed the conviction that an exchange of ideas and information between the two countries will be conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding and brotherhood exemplified by doctor norman bethune whose name is well known to the chinese people.

in his speech ha 'hsien-wen thanked the local government and people for their warm welcome and friendly reception. he believed that through the visit, the friendly relations between the two peoples will be further developed.

after the meeting, minister smishek gave a dinner for the chinese guests.

more than 200 people attended a public talk sponsored jointly by the canadian-chinese friendship association and the student union of the university of saskatchewan on the evening of december 8. the chinese doctors spoke about the progress in china's medical and public health services. on december 9 and 10, they visited medical colleges, hospitals and community clinics in saskatoon.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Gives Reception for Egyptian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 13, 1971)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a reception here on the evening of december 10 in honour of the egyptian table tennis delegation which had returned home after taking part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

among the guests were abdel moneim wahby hussein, president of the egyptian higher council for sports; ahmed el watidy, under-secretary of state of the egyptian higher council for sports; amin abou heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; tawhid helal, president of the egyptian table tennis federation; zakaria el adly, director of the department of cultural exchanges of the foreign ministry and members of the egyptian table tennis delegation.

present also was sok tae uk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in cairo.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Second Vice Premier Receives Delegation of China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 13, 1971)

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this afternoon the delegation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau led by cheng yu-chu and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were: han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency and chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

counsellor tai lu of the chinese embassy in korea was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Posts and Tele-Communications Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 13, 1971)

the chinese posts and tele-communications delegation with li yu-kuei as leader and kao yu-shu as deputy leader left here for home by air this afternoon upon the conclusion of its friendly visit to viet nam.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vo van guy, acting director, nguyen van dat and nguyen van tinh, deputy directors, of the general bureau of posts and tele-communications of viet nam, and others.

ambassador wang yu-ping and counsellor wang chin-chuan of the chinese embassy were also present.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation visited the former hanoi residence of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and a close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people. it also visited posts and tele-communications units and factories in some provinces and cities.

on the evening of december 11, ambassador wang yu-ping gave a banquet on the delegation's visit to viet nam. responsible comrades of the general bureau of posts and tele-communications and foreign ministry of viet nam were also present.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Visiting Philippine Cultural and Educational Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1971)

a 28-member visiting cultural and educational group from the philippines led by rosario planas arrived here by air this afternoon.

the group was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned li chuan-chung and tai chih-chao and representatives of peking cultural and educational circles.

yang kung-su, a leading member of the head office of the china international travel service, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the group.

the group arrived in china on december 8 and had visited kwangchow and shanghai before coming to peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Gives Film Reception for Overseas Chinese to USA

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 12, 1971)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly gave a film reception for overseas chinese here this afternoon at the american museum of national history of new york.

nearly 800 guests were present on invitation. many of them came from long island, washington, boston, new jersey, california, connecticut and other places of the country.

fu hao and chen chu, representatives, and tang ming-chao, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan, alternate representatives, of the chinese delegation, were present to meet the guests and had cordial conversations with them.

tang ming-chao made a brief speech to welcome the guests.

the chinese colour film of revolutionary peking opera "taking the tiger mountain by strategy" was shown at the reception to the warm welcome of the guests.

CHINA AND US

China's Organs of Dictatorship Dispose of Cases of Four US Culprits

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1971)

china's organs of dictatorship recently granted leniency to two imprisoned spies of the u.s. central intelligence agency, john thomas downey and richard george fecteau, in accordance with the proletarian policy of leniency towards those who confess their crimes and severe punishment of those who refuse to do so. the life sentence originally passed on j.t. downey was commuted into five years' imprisonment. r.g. fecteau was released before the expiry of his term.

john thomas downey, alias jack donovan, male, 41, born in connecticut, u.s.a., and richard george fecteau, male, 44, born in massachusetts, u.s.a., both served as spies of the u.s. central intelligence agency. after receiving special espionage training in the united states under the c.i.a., the two culprits were transferred to the c.i.a.'s atsuki (japan) espionage organization to engage in criminal activities endangering the security of the people's republic of china. in 1952, downey picked eleven special agents and, after giving them special training, had them air-dropped in three groups into northeast china to engage in espionage and sabotage. on november 29, 1952, downey and fecteau secretly intruded into china's territorial air over northeast china on a spy plane in an attempt to make contact with and provide supplies to the air-dropped special agents. the plane was shot down and the two culprits, downey and fecteau, were arrested on the spot. in november 1954, the military tribunal of the supreme people's court of the people's republic of china sentenced john thomas downey to life imprisonment and richard george fecteau to 20 years' imprisonment.

in view of the fact that the two culprits, downey and fecteau, admitted their crimes during the trial and their behaviour was not bad while serving their terms, china's organs of dictatorship decided to grant them leniency by commuting the sentence of john thomas downey into five years' imprisonment (starting from the date of the commutation) and releasing richard george fecteau before the expiry of his term. fecteau was set free and left china via shumchun today.

it was also learned that mary ann harbert, an american woman, illegally intruded into china's territorial waters near tamkon island off the pearl river estuary in kwangtung province aboard a yacht on april 21, 1968, and was promptly detained by china's people's police. investigations by the chinese authorities concerned verified the above-mentioned fact. the culprit, m.a. harbert, admitted her mistakes in intruding into china's territorial waters. she was set free and left china today.

another american, gerald ross mclaughlin, male, who illegally intruded into china's territorial waters on the same yacht with m.a. harbert, was also detained. during detention, the culprit behaved badly, resisted investigation and, taking the warders unawares, committed suicide on march 7, 1969. mclaughlin's yacht was confiscated according to law.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of China Dance Drama Troupe Back from Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1971)

bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here today in honour of the china dance drama troupe which had just returned to peking after a visit to yugoslavia.

attending were wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chou chiu-yeh, leader, and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy leaders, of the china dance drama troupe.

at the party which was full of expressions of warmth and friendship, hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav people. the artistes of the dance drama troupe sang "rasinshki partisans", "people of the world are sure to win" and other chinese and yugoslav songs and played yugoslav folk dance music.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang lei, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and yu chan.

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